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pondence from **practical farmers**, giving the is of their experience, is solicited. Letters d be signed with the writer's real name, in fuil, n will be printed or not, as the writer may

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to adver-tisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

The Best Guernsey Cow.

This grand cow, Sultana of Paxtang, is one of great car acity. It is no wonder that her owner, Mr. S. M. Shoemaker, Stevenon. Md., takes great pride in her. She was first admitted to The Advanced Register as No. 28, with a year's record of 8863.52 pounds milk and 365.04 pounds butter fat. In justice to this record it should be said that she was dry one month during this year's time. Mr. Shoemaker believed she was capable of doing better work and accordingly she was immediately started on nother year, with the following result: Pounds of milk from Dec. 17, 1902, to Dec. 16, 1903, 14,138.29, or about seven thousand quarts; average per cent. of butter fat 4.25; pounds of butter fat 590.34, equal to almost seven hundred pounds of butter.

This is the best yearly milk record of any Guernsey cow to date and is the fourth best by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station and supervised by that station in accord with the requirements of the register. It is interesting to note that the average per cent. butter fat for the two years comes the

Sultana's feed and care was similar to that given the rest of Mr. Shoemaker's mixture according to the amount of milk when the Republic shall be no more. she was giving; the great part of the time she received twelve or fourteen pounds daily. In summer the rough feed was five to seven pounds clover hay, ten to fifteen pounds silage and about twenty-five pounds green feed (soiling crops). In winter, seven pounds hay, thirty to thirty-five pounds silage and five pounds beets were given. She was allowed in the exercising yards every day except during cold rains.

The Hatch Experiment Station Herd.

feeding of the Hatch station, Amherst, Mass., keeps about a dozen cows,-mostly high-grade Jerseys,-for the purpose of experiments. These cows-purchased of yielded from 5500 to seven thousand pounds of five per cent. milk yearly. In this connection, it is desired to present the record of the grade Jersey cow Pearl, which has belonged to the herd for a number of years. In appearance she may be regarded as rather coarse and angular. She possesses, however, the typical dairy form, having a future. large deep body and a pronounced "Hoard's in December, 1902. Her breeding is unknown.

Milk and Butter Yield.

Rqual to ibs Butter Per Cent. Fat 7.40 6.90 7.15 6.35 6.33 6.40 5.45 Dates Dec. 23-23 Dec. 30-4 an. 5 Jan. 6-12 Jan. 13-19 Jan. 20-26 Jan. 27-F eb. 2 Feb. 3-9

The cow was not forced, receiving daily twelve or unds rowen, twelve pounds hay, three pounds bran, 21 pounds distillers' grains the feed thirty pounds silage, five pounds bran and three pounds gluten meal a day. Shortly after calsing, Pearl was in good flesh and 1100 pounds. She constantly lost about the middle of February the loss amounted to 170 pounds. It is evident that she could have profitably utilized a larger took the fat from her body and transferred t into milk fat. Note that her average milk test two weeks after calving was 7.40 per cent. fat, and that the milk gradually decreased in fat until the first week of February when it had reached 5.45 per cent. The milk did not go below five per cent. fat, neither did the cow lose any more in weight during the next few months. During the first six months of 1903 without extra feed, this cow produced 5241 pounds of milk, averaging 5.54 per cent. fat, equivalent to 341.59 pounds of eighty-five per cent. butter, being a daily average of twentynine pounds of milk and 1.9 pounds of butter, or 15.3 pounds of milk to a pound of outter. Unfortunately through a misunderstanding her milk record was not kept during July, August and September. She is

improve the board of bealth is from its
makeup and powers a very arbitrary body,
with almost despotic control of property

its evident durability and other important an attack, because they are then filled with ing July, August and September. She is

now producing about nineteen pounds daily or six per cent. milk, and is thought to be safe in calf to a grandson of Brown Bessie's son. It is believed that such a record is rarely equaled by animals from the herds of the most reputable Jersey breaders. of the most reputable Jersey breeders.

Amherst, Mass. J. B. LINDSAY.

The Old Homesteads.

Ride over the hills of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island and we will see more deserted farms and neglected homes in these four States than can, I think, be found in any other six States of the Union. It is with a feeling of sadness and regret that we look upon these old neglected homes and abandoned farms that "Can sweet apple trees be succ neglected homes and abandoned farms that frequently meet our gaze as we go from grafted? Will it pay to re-top a large town to town. How natural for no as to sak town to town. How natural for us to ask the reason for this, and wonder why the men who now occupy a high position among their fellowmen, in many instances commanding large salaries, allow the home of their boyhood, around which cluster the remain in so dilapidated and desolate a condition. There are many reasonable arguments which might be presented to give answer to this query, but I leave the task to

be performed by those better qualified.

These old homes, besides being the birthplace of many prominent and successful men who are now living, have, in many cases, been the scenes of stirring events in our country's history. They tell of Lexington and Concord. They speak of Bunker Hill and Saratoga. They felt the gloom and despair of Valley Forge. They shared in the welcome of the returning legions from the final triumph of Yorktown. Within these old walls was felt the echo of Sumpter's guns. They sent forth many of the men who stood in the fore-rank of battle that July day and turned back the deathless charge of Pickett. Men who witnessed the crowning glory of Appomattox. Sons of these New England homes have fought on every battlefield of the Republic, record was commenced when Sultana was eleven years two months old. During these two years her milk has been tasted. Here, too. stood forth the stood of the stood to Santiago. Many of them sleep in unknown graves, but their memory lives on, and liberty keeps their record. Here, too. stood forth the stood of the stood some good and honest man her young life, her beauty and her happiness, her lips uttering fearlessly the vow then held sacred "for better or for worse" while life should last. Here rang the peal of merry laughter that bespoke the innocence of childhood. Here a fond mother's heart beat quicker as baby lips first utter that

These old homes represent all this, and more, and grander far than all, they have given to our country its noblest heritage. that priceless gift, in the safe-guarding of cions, and the following year complete the which depends the stability of our Government, the preservation of our institutions, and the prosperity and welfare of our one hundred trees of one variety unless people,-a high type of citizenship. Gitted indeed would be the tongue, mighty the pen, that could do justice to the memory of the pioneers of New England. To the lofty the pioneers of New England. To the lofty character of these early farmers, who, with one hand upon the plow, the other on the The feeding department of foods and rifle, cleared these farms, many of which are now neglected or abandoned, our country owes much of its greatness. Their influence has been felt throughout the length carrying on a variety of dairy and feeding and breadth of the land, from generation to generation. Wherever their children have nearby farmers at a cost when fresh of \$50 gone, progress has followed their footsteps. to \$75 each—are of the dairy type, and have | The great West owes its social material and industrial development to the thrift and energy of New England men. With their characteristic courage and hardiness they pushed across the trackless wilderness, facing a savage and relentless foe, and founded the commonwealth of that great country, whose grandest possibilities are yet in the

The homes of New England have ever hump." Her udder is large but rather defective in front. She dropped her last calf has called forth men in her hour of need. They have always been ready to respond in peace or in war, and truly may it be said of them, "They deserve well of the Republic. P. P. WALDRON.

Farmers and The Health Board.

The milk farmers scored a point or two against the Massachusetts State Board of Health at the legislative hearing Tuesday. The present law requires that when samples of milk have been taken for analysis the results shall be reported to the farmers. merits as compared with either hot air or The State board has long been in the habit of ignoring this requirement unless the samples happened to fail below the legal stand-

This year the farmers, through the cattle owners association, are trying to put through a new law which will impose a weight during the first few months, until legal penalty in the shape of a fine for neglect to report results of all samples tested. The chairman of the board rather lamely objected at the hearing that most of ration, and it also seems probable that she the samples were analyzed in a crude manner not wholly accurate, but a young farmer present declared that a test which would satisfy the board of health would satisfy the farmer and enable him to find out near enough where his product stood in relation to the law. The board made rather a sorry spectacle trying to excuse its own deliberate and persistent neglect in the face of re-

peated protest from the farmers. The root of the trouble is that a body like the board of health, made up of doctors and medical professors, cannot easily keep in touch with the farmers and their needs. A competent representative from the agricultural college or from a like source would improve the board's relations with farming stove system. It is not assumed in this

limitation before turning loose upon the com-munity bodies of professionals, learned of course, but often arrogant, self-willed and out of sympathy with a part of the public with which they come in contact.

Maine Agricultural Experiment Station the following questions which were answered

sweet apple tree, a foot or more in diameter? Should an orchard of one hundred trees be all of one variety?"

It is very doubtful if the flavor of the manding large salaries, allow the home of their boyhood, around which cluster the most sacred and tender memories of life, to remain in so dispideted and desclate a con-

The Witch-Hazel Crop.

Strangers who see large loads, apparently of vinegar barrels, passing through town and returning in the other direction evidently full, often inquire what material New Tops for Old Trees.

Is being transported in this way. It is the correspondent recently sent to the witch-hazel product of the mill in the west part of the town, which annually turns out hundreds of barrels of witch-hazel extract and provides a good market for the hazel brush which grows in the woodlots and along the roadsides on most of the farms in this section. There are numerous hazel factories in this county and all along the Connection river; in Chester, Higganum, Haddom, Fasex and elsewhere. The farmers find the sale of the brush quite an addition to their winter income, as

at the millis about \$3.50 per ton, and about



off about one-third of the top the first year and insert cions on stubs not more than two or three inches in diameter. The next year remove more of the top and insert other

It is not advisable to plant a solid block of there are other trees in the immediate vicinity. Some varieties are self-fertile and cross fertilization. In large orchards every third or fourth row should be of a different variety. Two or three varieties are enough for a commercial orchard, however, and it is seldom advisable to plant more.

CHARLES D. WOODS, Director

Heating a Farmhouse.

The phenomenal cold of the present winter and the difficulty experienced by many in the matter of warming their dwellings in the most comfortable and economical manner, is a problem evidently still unsolved even among the farming public where the question of fuel in the past has been a matter of slight concern. But at the present time our forests are disappearing; the natural source from which the farme fuel has been obtained. From the fact that many farmers are now dependent on coal for domestic and heating purposes, this question is becoming more and more a matter of vital importance. The system of steam and hot air has long been tested, each having its advocates. But the use of hot water for heating purposes is comparatively

new and untried as applied to farmers' use. Having occasion to install a system for heating purposes in my farm dwelling to replace the several stoves used for that purse, it was decided to use hot water, after a thorough investigation regarding its steam. This system, as now installed, conconvenient point in the cellar or basement, from whence pipes extend for conveying hot water to radiators (eight of them) located in rooms on the first and second floors, also a system of pipes to conduct the par-tially cooled water back to the boiler. A feed pipe leading from the boiler to a small resthan any of the radiators, serves to afford a approximately comprises the entire system. enjoyment of the pleasurable temperature in zero weather, we have the pleasing as-surance that no apparent mistake has been made. And by no one is it so fully appreciated as by the too often overworked housewife; no dust, no ashes, no smoke, no movstovepipes both spring and fall, and all other

receipts as the return for their labor, and on this basis the return is satisfactor; some cases land vields at the rate of half a ton per acre, but usually it is less abundan

The brush is cut and forked into piles to be gathered later by the teams. It is said that one farmer has contracted to furnish the Essex mill with three hundred tons. The extract is shipped to all parts of the world, being used for medicines, as a toilet article in barber shops, and for the manufacture of various patented preparations. The brush when received at the mill is

put through a chopping machine which cuts the brush into short bits, after which it is put through a secret process of distilling, and five gallons of alcohol are added to every barrel of extract and the preparation is ready for barreling. The witch-hazel plant or bush is abun

dant all through New England, and probably the extract could be made in many other ocalities if mills were started. The ply in this section at present is abundant, but after it has been cut off, about four years are required to produce a new crop The hazel is sometimes known as spotted

alder. How to Make a Success with Bees.

Bee-keeping is a pursuit in which any man or woman with ordinary intelligence can engage in. As an avocation or side issue, it is both inspiring and profitable. Among the ranks of bee keepers, are to be found men and women of every profession and walk in life. Not only in the country are bees kept, but also in cities. I have in mind just now a colony of bees in a thirdstory window in Park place, New York There is scarcely a spot so barren but that it will support a few colonies of bees. A farm with an abundance of fruit trees, sur rounded with fields of clover and wild flowers. is a most desirable spot. How much honey goes to waste each year for the want sists of the boiler or furnace placed at a of bees to gather it, is impossible to esti-

mate.

Many are perplexed with the question How to make a start with bees?" It is no well to buy more than one or two colonies to start with, as these will generally give the beginner enough problems to solve. As his experience increases he may increase ervoir of twelve or fifteen gallons capacity, his bees, also, by the swarming method or located at a given point somewhat higher than any of the radiators, serves to afford a game of chance or luck, but a scientific constant supply of water to the boiler; this study, for with the movable frame hive it is possible to accomplish wonderful results. Some colonies in my apiary gathered 106 After a year's test, including the present Some colonies in my apiary gathered 106 winter of excessive cold, and after the full pounds of fine comb honey last year. The hives should be located near the house ading all portions of the rooms above where they can be easily seen, with the enand below as circumstances required even trance facing southward; bees require sun shine and shade. A sheltered spot is preferable; they may be placed on stands six or more inches from the ground.

To become familiar with the habits and life of the honey-bee in an intelligent and ing out and replacing stoves and mismatched practical way, it is, of course, necessary to order to meet their needs we must know what is going on inside of the hive. When

they will act in self-defence. It is therefore bessary to use a smoker of some kind. Before opening a hive send in a few puffs of smoke at the entrance to alarm them and they will immediately rush for the combs and fill themselves with honey. After smoking them a little it is well to wait a minute or two that they may gorge themselves. The cover on them be lifted off and a little more soft-wooded species often yield in the agsmoke blown in at the top of the frames and the bees will adhere nicely to the combs.

An idea that many people seem to have in

regard to bee-keeping is that it is necessary time than the to plant a certain kind of crop to feed the hard maples. Some species. I was much amused one day when a lady inquired of me very seriously whether I went out into the fields and gathered lowers and brought them home to the bees, and strewed them in front of the hives for the bees to feed upon. Such erroneous notions are quite prevalent. Nothing could be more mistaken. The bee is a miller, to whose mill everything that comes is grist. She gets her honey from trees and plants as well as flowers. She roams as sweet odors lead her, through two or three miles of the have been turned to pasture. This should surrounding country, and she cares not if be provided in an apartment to which the she transgresses property rights or filches ewes cannot have access. And when it can her stores from your neighbors' flowers and trees. To the latter she is most always well in the same place, and choice bunches come, for their hope of posterity depends somewhat on her, and your neighbor, if he is at all intelligent and knows anything of the mutual understanding between bees and flowers, will also gladly welcome your busy, yellow, shining, humming horde of maraud-

One difficulty remains; at least that which seems a difficulty to the beginner, and that is the marketing. This is easy, too, when you know how. The A B C of marketing is to work up a local trade. In the first place your bees themselves will advertise you and people will come to you for honey. But a surer and more businesslike way is to take or send samples of your different get orders from the grocers of your own all persons may not be able to adapt themselves to do their own selling, or may not be continued, add feel inclined to take up this branch of the and whole wheat. business. From such the commission merchant is ever ready to receive consignments of honey and can dispose of any amount addition to selling honey, queen-rearing is another pleasant and profitable branch of times as much as \$3.

A Maine Fox Farm.

One of the most enterprising attempts ever made by ingenuous Yankee farmers was the establishment of a farm for raising foxes. This farm is located in Maine, about forty miles from Bangor, and is owned by E. Norton. The tract includes about three hundred acres, a portion of which is enclosed by a wire fence ten feet high.

It was found that the foxes can climb t that height, so the top of the fence was turned in so that it projected inward about two feet, and the plan proved an effective harrier. The foxes next tried to harrow out, but Mr. Norton dug a trench and filled it with stones, so that there is a stone wall underneath the fence for its entire length. The field is divided into several small lots. with a well-built house or kennel in each lot. The foxes remain in burrows throughout the summer, but at the first arrival of cold weather, they take to the kennels. The fox farm has been in operation for five years, and is said to be profitable.

The foxes are of the somewhat rare and valuable blue variety, the stock having been brought from Alaska. The six foxes of the original stock cost over a hundred dollars delivered at the farm. There are now more than fifty on a farm. The fur from this variety of fox is much more valuable than from the common varieties. The care of the fox presents no special difficulty. They are fed about the same as dogs, and are even less particular than dogs, in regard to the condition and variety of their diet. After remaining on the farm for a time, they become partly tame, and are readily caught when needed

Improving the Woodlot.

Every farm, however small, should have woodlot, from which firewood, posts, poles and other small timber used on a farm, may be taken as needed. This woodlot may be located on a hilltop or hillside too steep for cultivation, or upon any other place which may not be suitable for the ordinary purposes of agriculture. Again, the wo may be so located as to form a wind-break, which will serve to protect the buildings from cold winds, and the crops and soil from both cold and dry winds.

A woodlot after it has been established must be kept in good condition. Not infrequently a farmer will so neglect his woodot or else so misuse it as to cause it to deteriorate very rapidly. Such deterioration is quite often due to excessive thinning, to pasturing, or to constant and continued re-moval of the better timber and to the leaving of the poorest trees. Correct use would exclude cattle and sheep entirely.

The undergrowth should be left to form a soil cover, which adds to the moisture-receiving capacity, or young trees should be planted which will grow in the shade and eventually replace the old growth. Maple, beech, boxelder, ash and manyother species are useful for this purpose. In removing trees only the poorest timber which can be used for the desired purpose, should be

The woodlot should be fenced up to its

honey, but when their little home is molested | border. If a margin of grass land is allowed between the border of the wood and the tence, the temptation to use the whole for

pasturing may prove too great. If undesirable kinds of trees are present, more desired kinds should be planted, and as soon as these have been established, the other may be removed. It should always gregate a greater profit than the slower growing hardwood kinds. Thus poplars and willows will pay much better in a given time than the more valuable hickories and

Some species of trees will produce marketable material, such as poles and posts, in fifteen to twenty-five years, while timber of larger dimensions will take from forty to one hundred years to grow.-Prof. C. A. Davis.

Finishing Winter Lambs.

The lambs should be taught to eat dry feed as early in life as possible, and they will do so more readily before than after they in the same place, and choice bunches placed there for them.

Second crop clover, if cut when in bloom and nicely cured, is excellent for this purwes or to cattle, and fresh things placed for the lambs. This will in a great measure obviate their crawling into the racks and tramping over the hay placed for the ewes. They prefer to eat and even lie by themselves when there is a convenient

Their feed at first should be bran and middlings, with a small amount of oil meal added. As the lambs grow older, whole grades of comb and extracted honey and oats should be added, and the amount gradually increased, and by the time they are and neighboring towns. I have tried this two months old, they should be receiving method in the New Jersey towns and villages around me with such success that I at any time some is left, it should be result more honey than I can produce. Still, moved before another feed is given. When moved before another feed is given. When turned to pasture the grain ration should be continued, adding some cracked corn

In this way they can be made ready'for the butcher at three months old, weighing on an average from fifty to sixty pounds live without any trouble to the producer. In weight; and we believe there is no other animal that can be placed on the market at Apple trees up to a foot in diameter may twelve parts flaxased meal and two parts flaxased meal and two parts eds. Sultana was fed six, eight, ten, twelve or fourteen pounds daily of this makes the seventy-five cents per ton, the balance the flax at a clear profit. I should say that the business. Ordinary untested queens at the seventy-five cents per ton, the balance the flax at the seventy-five cents per ton, the balance the flax at the seventy-five cents per ton, the balance the flax at the seventy-five cents per ton, the balance the flax at the seventy-five cents per ton, the balance the flax at the seventy-five cents per ton, the balance the flax at the seventy-five cents per ton, the balance the flax at the seventy-five cents per ton, the balance the flax at the seventy-five cents per ton, the balance the flax at the seventy-five cents per ton, the balance the flax at the seventy-five cents per ton, the balance the flax at the seventy-five cents per ton, the balance the flax at the seventy-five cents per ton, the balance the flax at the seventy-five cents per ton, the balance the flax at the seventy-five cents per ton, the balance the flax at the seventy-five cents per ton, the balance the flax at the seventy-five cents per ton, the fl ence of our own, we have been disposing of our lambs when less than three months and ten days. We have found in our experience that the quicker we can get them ready for market the hetter

> If, however, we wish to raise regular hotouse lambs and dispose of them in February and March, the method of managemen and feeding would be practically the same. but we must then look out for a special market for them. And the demand is for a lighter weight, say forty pounds average. But during that season of the year good fleshy lambs can be sold in our large cities at extravagant prices. J. S. Burns Clinton, Pa. .

Simplify the Milk Trade.

The plan of the milk producers for selling milk in Boston is in its general features a definite and clean-cut proposition. To ship milk to Boston and sell it there instead of selling it at the local stations is the gist of the idea, thus avoiding most of the excessive drawbacks for freight and handling,

zone changes and surplus. The details of the proposed operations are simple compared with the main question, which is, Will the great majority of the milk farmers hold together and supply the needed capital? The next few months, or perhaps weeks, will settle the question for the present. In case of failure, the producers are likely to meet a still tough problem when the time comes to settle the summer price of milk. On the other hand, even a partial success of the plan of co-operation will greatly improve the general milk situation. If the preliminary work should be well under way before April 1, the effect on the contractors would be most useful, in case it were thought best to make a contract for the summer, and, in any event, whatever is done should be hastened forward while the present dissatisfaction with the existing system and "contract" is at its height.

Among the Farmers.

Every person has a place somewhere and he should be educated for that place. A practical education is what the farmer eeds.-E. P. Williams, Franklin County,

fass.
We use straw for bedding, and it is shaken up twice each day and new added when essary. Our herd is black and white and they are as clean as in summer time .-W. H. Snow, Piscataquis County, Me.

The advisability of a college education depends upon the individual. Education broadens the mind, but any person should be educated for his special calling. A high-school education is advisable for any boy, but four years experience on the farm is more advisable for a young farmer in a material way than four years at college-Time will come when more farmers' boys will attend agricultural colleges. Better education makes better citizens. Although the cities have attracted many of the brightest thinkers from the country, eventually the tide of life will be reversed, and as in days long gone by, the best modes of life and the most highly educated people will be found on the farm.—C. E. Ward, Franklin County, Mass.

Chatres. The author first introduces us to what may be termed transition examples, Notre Dame de La n, Notre Dame de Noyen

and Notre Dame de Solssons. These three,

all within thirty miles of one another, may

be said to best represent the nurturing and development of the early Gothic of France.

of France and those lying contiguous

Reims, Rouen, Chatres and La Mans, which taken together, represent the greatest art expression of the Gothic builders,

as well as those around which centred the most significant events of church

and State. The author not only gives facts

relating to the history of each and the architectural features, but includes interest-

ing facts which the guide-book compilers

d'Amiens is in most English minds the beau

ideal of a French cathedral. St. Pierre de

SAVED A BILLION DOLLARS TO THE DAIRY FARMERS and BUTTER MAKERS OF THE WORLD. That's what the DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARA-TORS are estimated to have done since their invention twenty-five years ago. From creamery to farm their use has spread all over the world, until now more than 500,-000 machines are in use. No other invention ever did nearly so much for dairying. Have you had your share of this great saving? If not there could be no better time to get in line for it. Don't let any more of it go to waste. Send for a catalogue and name of nearest local agent. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. GENERAL OFFICES: NEW ENGLAND AGENTS: 74 CORTLANDT ST.,

Dairy.

STODDARD MFG. CO.

RUTLAND, VT.

Butter Slightly Higher.

The advance of almost one cent a pound on a number of leading grades this week represents actual sales, but the situation is less favorable than might be inferred. Trade is rather dull and the dealers often concede something from prices to induce sales. Hence the quotations are rather un-certain, and some of the dealers report prices almost unchanged since last week. There is but little choice fresh creamery to be had, but the lower grades are, as usual, Onions have been tending higher, choice plenty and slow of sale in competition with stored butter. The stock of storage butter is still far in excess of the usual amount bring about two-thirds the price of good at this season, and dealers are wondering whether it will all be cleared out at anything like present range of prices. Much of it was put away during the high prices of early summer, and those who hold it cannot cut present prices much without losing money. Fresh box and print butter of choice grade brings a good price, but only a little of the stock on hand is above first and second grade. At New York the main features of the

market are much the same as noted of late. There is a good consumptive demand in progress, and the desirable table grades are being absorbed promptly at full late prices. Bids of 26t cents for 94 score creamery were made under the call on 'Change Wednesday morning, and receivers who had that class of stock were able to get the price from store; much of the business, however, was settled on the basis of 26 cents for qualities that were acceptable to best trade. There is a pretty good place for stock that is well worth 24 to 251 cents, but the lower grades are working out slowly as come in competition with the storage goods. The more defective lots are very hard to move at any reasonable price. Storage creamery is firmer for fancy quality, with an occasional lot exceeding top quo-tation. Considerable business has been Orleans vegetables are selling well when done of late in choice grades at 20 to showing attractive quality. Bermuda and 201 cents. Poorer sorts are not often in- Havana vegetables show irregular quality quired for. Buyers seem to be getting a and value. Dry Lima beans appear plenty little more particular in their selection of held butter. Imitation creamery is firm. Factory, both fresh and held, all sorts of suppose that prices will go higher. packing stock and rolls are doing better; the supply of these goods is very moderate. vated has worked up to 171 to 18 cents for extras, and there is a pretty good trade; 9520 packages of butter arrived Wednesday. ese holds steady with demand moder

ate. Holders continue to report a very satisfactory outlet to local and out-of-town dealers, though the demand generally is closely confined to supplying current needs. Here and there, however, some good-sized lots have been taken as against future requirements. Holders are still anxious to reduce their stocks, and therefore meeting demand promptly as it comes along, with few hesitating to concede a fraction whenever that would prove attractive enough to move good-sized parcels. Exporters are increased interest, and one New York shipper has purchased eight hundred boxes of large late-made cheese-five hundred boxes white and three hundred boxes colored-on private terms; and we hear of sales of several hundred boxes more, mostly in small lots of underpriced full cream and

Skims.
Cable advices to George A. Cochrane from the principal markets of Great Britain give butter markets as a little more active on top grades of table butter, but arrivals continue too large to enable receivers obtaining any advance. All descriptions of under grades in abundant supply, with a wide range of values. Finest Danish, 231 to 241 cents; finest Australian and New Zealand, 201 to 211 cents; finest Canadian, 191 to 201 cents; finest Russian, 17 to 18 cents. American lagles are offered at 16 cents. Business cannot be done at over 15 cents.

Number of Live Stock.

The acting statistician of the Department of Agriculture has completed his estimate of the number and value of farm animals in the United States on Jan. 1, 1904, by separate States. The totals for the country are shown in the following table: Horses, 16,-736,059; average price per head, \$67.93; value, \$1,136,940,298. Mules, 2,757,916; average price per head, \$78.88; value, \$217,532,832. Milch cows, 17,419,817; average price per head, \$29.21; value, \$508,841,489. Other cattle, 43,629,498; average price per head, \$16.32; value, \$712,178,134. Sheep, 51,630,144; average price per head, \$2.59; value, \$133,530,099. Swine, 47,009,367; average price per head, \$6.15; value, \$289,-

Figures for certain States were as follows: Maine-Horses, 123,773; milch cows, 185,417; sheep, 313,982; swine, 65,355. New Hampshire - Horses, 64,268; milch cows, 124,904; sheep, 82,605; swine, 49,723. Vermont -Horses, 88,247; milch cows, 288,197; sheep, 246,488; swine, 89,510. Massachusetts-Horses, 140,332; milch cows, 188,740; sheep, 44,855; swine, 70,510. Rhode Island-Horses, 15,923; milch cows, 25,723; sheep,

swine, 682,437. New Jersey-Horses, 95,230 milch cows, 179,241; sheep, 44,685; swine, 154,069. Pennsylvania — Horses, 595,594; milch cows, 1,055,071; sheep, 963,421; swine, 1,000,082.

NEW YORK.

Agricultural.

Vegetables in Fair Supply.

Trade, as a whole, is rather light, bad weather and high prices tending to limit the demand. Otherwise the moderate receipts in many lines would hardly be sufficient. stock being in limited supply, although poor or frozen lots are plenty. These stock. Cabbages continue scarce and high. Squashes show a tendency to maintain the top prices last quoted, and not many choice lots can be had for less than \$60 per ton Turnips are a little higher; beets steady, likewise carrots and parsnips. The potato market is firm at last week's figures, but supplies are light on account of the weather Southern vegetables are mostly scarce and high. Hothouse vegetables steady, but rhu-

barb is lower. Offerings of potatoes at New York are noderate, but demand light and tone easy. European stock has sold at \$2.65 to \$2.75, and keeps cleaned up closely; several important lots reported in transit. Maine potatoes selling mainly at \$2.60 to \$2.65, though for fancy Green Mountain \$2.75 is realized. State and Western sell mainly from \$2.70 down for bags, though best stock in bulk is held at \$3. Sweet potatoes are in light supply and rather firm for choice. Onions hold firm for fancy, but poor stock is dull and irregular. Cabbages higher. Russia turnips show further advance. Squash, carrots and other winter vegetables in moderate supply and steady. Florida vegetables are in light receipt and weather is too cold to allow much movement; mar-

Wool and Mohair.

The wool markets are quiet, with so tines selling at slightly lower prices. The mills are reported fairly busy and the outlook reasonably good.

Mohair, both domestic and foreign, is re-

ceiving only a moderate demand. As a rule, the regular users of mohair are well supplied with stock for their immediate and near future needs, and are not interested in what the dealers have to show them. The felting mills are about to begin on their new fall season, and they have shown some interest in the market by taking up sample lots, but as it has not been fully settled as to what extent mohair felts are going to figure in the millinery and trimming trades, the felting mills have not been inclined to come into the market in large numbers. Dress-goods mills are very moderate buyers at the present time, although dealers report that there is a tendency on the part of these mills to show more of an interest from week to week. Prices in general are very firm, and our quotations are likely to hold good for some weeks to come.

Crop News.

One million four hundred and fifty-six thousand three hundred and forty-two dozen eggs of the value of \$316,211 were exported from the United States in the year 1903, and 301,868 dozen of the value of \$21,850 were imported into the country.

Cider in quantity of 674,168 gallons and of the value of \$93,819 was exported from this country during the last calendar year.

Literature.

In his carefully written and architect urally correct book on "The Cathedrals of Northern France," Francis Miltoun introduces us to the best examples of French Gothic architecture, or of French mediæval architecture, as some prefer to call it. The strongest influences at work in the north of France from the twelfth century onward have been in favor of the Gothic or pointed styles, while in the south, civic and ecclesi astical architecture alike were of a manifest Byzantine or Romanesque tendency Yet it is quite noteworthy that the Gothic cathedrals of France, while closely related to each other in their design and arrangements, have little to do with those which lie without the confines of fred Simson, with its sensible reflections the country, either in general features or and gentle philosophy is an appealing voldetails. The type is distinctively one which ume. Between the covers of the book are stands by its own perfections. In size, the rambling thoughts of a disciple of nat-while in many instances not having the length of nave of several in England, the author of this book tells us that they have and imparts his knowledge in an interest nearly always an equal, if not a greater ing manner. Without any attempt at literwidth, and almost an invariably greater ary style he expresses his intimate thoughs nearly always an equal, if not a greater height, though not equal in superficial area and feelings in an unconventional manto St. Peter's, in Italy, the cathedral at ner, with desultory opinions here and

Boston: L. C. Page & Co.) Despite the fact that th author in his preface professes to have no literary ability or practice and knows very little about gardening-how modest and apologetic some authors are! "Garden Mosales," by Al-8834; swine, 12,203. Connecticut—Horses, 12,205. Telests, in 1stry, the carnedral at 8834; swine, 12,205. Connecticut—Horses, 12,205. Connecticut—Horses, 12,205. Connecticut—Horses, 12,205. Telests, in 1stry, the carnedral at 18834; swine, 12,205. Connecticut—Horses, 12,205. Connec

forestry in a compactly written book. It is essentially a book on elementary forestry, prepared especially for students and others beginning this important subject. In textbook style Professor Green discusses first the tree, then tree growth, the forest, forest influences, tree planting on prairies, forest regeneration, propagation, nursery prac tice, forest protection, rate of increase in timber lands, forest mensuration, forest wood and forest economics. Discussing the subject of alarm about destruction of forests, Professor Green says: "For many years the attention of the people of this country has been drawn to the ests and a timber famine in the near future. But the increased transportation easily accessible to us, which fact, together

Paris, Amiens, Reims, Rouen, Beauvais an l | winter mornings. "No one can be said to love his garden who does not love it in winter. A fine-weather love is like a fineweather friend, the prostitution of a sacred name: the friend is no friend and the love is no love at all."

He then enumerates the varieties of flow ers and plants which thrive in his garden He tells us the means he takes to protect Then we have presented to us "the grand He tells us the means he takes to protect group,"—the octette of churches of the Isle his plants in the winter, admitting that on learns by his mistakes, and observing that it usually takes us a lifetime to know that we have sipped but a teaspoonful from the inexhaustible ocean of knowledge." The author does not stick to his theme, but wanders off on other topics suggested to him in a most independent manner. He considers the subject of "women and gardens," taking for his theme Charles Dudley Warner's assertion that "women always made a muss in a garden." His next topic is "reand Cook tourist guides overlook. The ligion" which, it is needless to say, is impressive Cathedral of Notre Dame only remotely related to gardens. Eventligion" which, it is needless to say, is ually he returns to something more analagous to the subject,—"garden tempta-



"EVELYN, I WONDER IF YOU WILL EVER LOVE." From "Romances of Colonial Days," by Geraldine Brooks. Published by T. Y.

nothing more than the fact that it is without nave, tower and nearly everything that the average man associates with a grand cathedral except an immense choir. Notre Dame de Paris is the cathedral most firmly impressed on the minds of English-speaking e, although the old Cathedral of Reims Blois, Tours, Angers and Nantes. The remainder of the book considers the cathedrals of central France, those east of Paris and those of western Normandy and Brittany, together with an abundance of appen-dices which give encyclopædic information in regard to the subject treated in a most comprehensive manner.

Beanvais being "off the line" is passed by tions,"—which appear in the form of by hurried travelers, yet it is a marvel, if the nurseryman's illustrated catalogues, making one long to acquire specimens o each of the lovely plants depicted and described in each successive catalogue which arrives. "But what are temptations for if not to fall into," he remarks, and then proceeds to revel in his new purchases A chapter on "garden pets" introduces us to ranks third among the four largest in France, being exceeded only by Amiens, Chatres, while Paris is slightly smaller. The cathedrals of the valley of the Loire are next considered in their natural order: Orleans, to a theme more apropos, entitled "the to a theme more apropos, entitled "the training of the garden." This is a book which a random reader or a leisurely peruser of nature, literature and philosophy will admire. It is so good-natured, so sincere, that we can forgive the writer for being led away from his main topic in every hapter. (New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$1.00 net.)

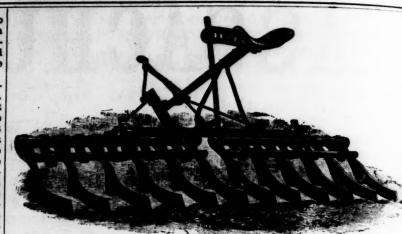


"THE EARTH HEARS US. THE SUN SEES US." Drawn by L. Maynard Dixon for "The Bridge of the Gods," by F. H. Balch. P lished by A. C. McClurg & Co.

The illustrative features of this book are uperb. There are numerous plates showing the more conspicuous cathedrals of the country and a large number of cuts in the text which greatly aid the reader in under-standing the wealth of ecclesiastic archiecture in this ever-interesting region.

and forestry, University of Minnesota, has laid down certain principles of American

Samuel B. Green, professor of horticulture



ACME PULVERIZING HARROW, CLOD CRUSHER AND LEVELLER

lverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and

This implement possesses the following spe-

Ease of Draught-The coulters or teeth, by running obliquely, or with a long slant through the soil, have the same advantage that belongs to a sharp boat in running through the water, in-stead of a square-headed or blunt one. Efficiency of Work.--While many other harrow

teeth come square against the soil, making hard work for the horses, those of the "Acme" turn the crumbling soil to the right and left, and have also an oblique or draw-cut downwards, slicing and crushing the hard lumps over which it passes.

pulverizing inverted sod in preparing for plant-ing corn, as it goes down several inches in mel-lowing the freshly turned earth, while its slanting cut prevents tearing up the sod. For this purpose alone it is worth much more than its operation repeated so often that the field will be ost on any farm of even moderate size.

especially adapted to cultivating apple, peach and pear orchards, as it may be graduated to move as near the surface as may be desired, avoiding any injury to the roots and never tearng out any over which it passes.

ily preparing corn or other stubble for sowing fall grain. Plowing may not be necessary in some soils, if at the second and third passing

J. J. Thomas, writing on the importance of the teeth are thrown down deep for a perfect thorough preparation of the soil, says of the pulverization. Mellowing ground in early spring, which has been plowed the previous autumn, for the timely sowing of barley, spring wheat or oats.

By never becoming seriously elogged with weeds or rubbish, all of which readily pass off by the backward slant of the teeth. And, for the same reason, small obstructions do not eatch the teeth as with common harrows.

These various qualities fit it for an easy, rapid and efficient preparation of land, and in cheaply working the broad fields of a large farm into as

fine a condition as a garden.

Much controversy has arisen in years past, and till continues among farmers and writers, as to the value of summer fallows. Such fallows are, A two-horse team will draw one of these harrows with the driver riding on the seat, and thus rendering its downward cut more efficient, with as much apparent ease as a common square-tooth harrow is drawn without a load, and it will mellow a breadth of ground six feet wide at each passing. Its draught is light when the thoroughness of its work is taken into consideration.

Its Many Uses.—It is a capital implement for pulyerizing inverted sod in preparing for plant. grow and seed the land. The time required for repeated plowings prevents the necessary work But with the "Acme" Harrow work even better than plowing may be performed in one-fifth of the time—weeds sliced up and killed, and the

a clean, mellow bed by autumn.

The Acme Pulverizing Harrow is manufact. ured by Duane H. Nash, Millington, N. J., who would be very glad to furnish an Acme Harrow, and who also furnishes a warranty for each and every part against breakage for the term of one son after it leaves the manufactory or any of his storehouses. He would be pleased to send you full information in relation to the same.

look upon these predictions as very premature. To any one who has carefully studied the subject, however, it will be very evident that our supply of white pine, that most generally useful of all our timber trees, is fast decreasing, and that it cannot be many years before this will be apparent by the advance of prices for this kind of timber. Most of the land of good quality seems destined to be eventually used for farming purposes, but there will always remain a large area of stony or very sandy or mountainous land that will be unfit for profitable agriculture, and which will produce more revenue when used for the production of

timber than when used for any other crop. "In Minnesota one-half of the State is prairie, and sadly in want of fuel and other forest supplies, while the other half has such a superabundance of these products that they are going to waste, and only a small proportion is considered worth man keting." Professor Green points out that while Minnesota today employs 31,874 men in wood-working industries, the fact that there is no normal, annual increase of forest area a continuance of the lumber industry is not to be hoped for by those engaged in it. And the timber lands of all civilized countries have passed through about the same wasteful conditions as those which prevail in Minnesota. The book shows conclusively the need of proper adequate forest

John Wiley & Sons). Back to the time when the so-called weak Charles Stuart was struggling against his own infirmities of the spirit, and when the eople headed by Cromwell rose in their night, Robert Barr goes for the scene o his latest romance, "Over the Border." Essentially the novel is a love story, full of excitement and war, and of diplomacy and intrigue. At the beginning the author introduces us to Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, whose daughter, Frances, is the fascinating heroine. The strong person-ality of the hero, William Armstrong, permeates the story, while De Courcey, the king's crafty adviser, is the villain. The weak and vacillating Charles is the central figure, and his instability is the cause offthe heroine's anguish, inasmuch as the king signed the death warrant of Lord Strafford, her father. The Iron Cromwell stalks through the pages of the book a character somewhat different than some readers may have imagined him to be, but as strong and stern as history invariably makes him out. There are many pages of excitement, and the reader's interest is closely held by a succession of incidents, as well as by the unfolding of the romance in which Frances and her soldier lover, Armstrong, are the actors. We have a very creditable picture of the period of English and Scottish history known as the Cromwell Protectorate, and if this historical romance bears a resemblance to the many which have had their day and passed into oblivion we must be lenient with this entertaining author for not displaying more originality. Yet a story which has Cromwell giving away the heroine when she is being hastily married to the hero may be said to possess a dash of originality. The book has a handsome frontispiece in color. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. Price, \$1.50.)

Curious facts.

—A temperature of —00° to —80°F. is not dangerous to human beings who are adequately clothed, if the air is still, while thirty or forty degrees higher, if accompanied by a gale of wind, would kill every living thing before it. Very low temperatures almost invariably coincide with perfect atmospheric quiet.

—A few days ago the largest glass bottles

ever blown were made at the works of the Illi-nois Glass Company for exhibition at the Lou-Islana Purchase Exposition. The capacity of each bottle is forty-five gallons. Four perfect bottles were made. Each stands nearly six feet high and measures about sixteen inches acros supplied about eleven thousand cubic feet of air.

ding rings are deposited every year.

——American sewing machines find large sale in British India, all other parts of Asia and in the islands of the Pacific.

——Aluminum becomes granular and brittle when heated to about 600° C.; at a slightly increased temperature it becomes so soft that it can easily be cut with a knife. Hence all that is

Allen's Lung Balsam
will positively break up a deep, racking
cough past relief by other means.

needed in order to pulverize it is to heat it to the above-mentioned temperature and then pound it in a mortar. With zinc, a similar treatment will give the same result.

—Japan has the largest interest in Man-

churia. In 1902 that country had 177 ships, with a tonnage of 463,000, enter Niuchag alone. -During a prolonged attack of hiecoughs Thomas McDonald of Plymouth, Pa., was the victim of a peculiar injury. The paroxysms became so violent that two of his ribs snapped and were seriously fractured.

-The French president receives \$120,000 a year, and gets in addition fruit, vegetables, game, fuel, oil, gas, electric light and washing

-Europe has a population of 334,000,000, with wo-thirds million more women than men -Rats are estimated to destroy food to the value of \$60,000,000 yearly.

—The pearl fisheries of West Australia em-

ploy 2505 men, of whom 110 are Englishmen. The average yield per boat per season is \$4000.

—Death from sleeplessness is the punishment for murder in some parts of China. The victim is kept awake by beating the soles of his feet, and this treatment continues until he dies.
At the end of nine or ten days the victim breatnes his last.

—There are nearly eighty thousand Welsh residents in Liverpool, where it is proposed to found a Celtic chair at the University College.

—Forty-five only of the crew of the liner Kalear Wilhelm II. The conditions the control of the crew of the liner will be control of the crew of the liner will be control of the crew of the liner will be control of the crew of the liner will be control of the crew of the liner will be control of the crew of the liner will be control of the crew of Kaiser Wilhelm II. are ordinary sailors, the re-

maining 555 being mechanics, etc.

—The biggest panorama ever painted was of London by Mr. Homer. It covered forty-six thousand square feet, and was exhibited at the

Holstein-Friesian association OF AMERICA.

President, Henry Stevens; Secretary, F. L. Houghton, Putney, Vt.: Superintendent of Advanced Registry, S. Hoxie, Yorkville, N. Y. FEES FOR REGISTRY.

To Members.—Males, \$3: females, \$1. Double fees for animals over one year of age. Transfers.if recorded within 6 months of date of sale, 25 cents each. Non-Members.—Males, \$5: females, \$2. Over one year of age, double fees. Transfers, if recorded within 6 months of date of sale, 50c; over 6 months, \$1. Life Membership, \$25.

Advanced Register in charge of Supt. Hoxle, as bove, who will furnish all information and blanks Address F. L. HOUGHTON, Putney, Vt., for in-formation relating to Registration of Pedigrees.

Ayrshire Breeders' Association

President—George H. Yeaton, Dover, N. H.
Secretary—C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt.
Treasurer—Nicholas S. Winsor, Greenville, R. I.
Blanks for Registering and Transferring Ayrshire
Cattle furnished free.
The Year-Book for 1987 furnished free.
Private Herd Registers for Seventy-Five Cows,
\$1.00, postage paid; Monthly Milk Records for the
Stable, good for 34 cows, price, \$1.50 per 100. Blanks
for extending pedigree to five generations, \$1 per 108.
All the above may be obtained from the Secretary,
Fees for Registering.—To Members, \$1 for each
entry of animals under two years old, and \$2 cach, for the companion over two years old. Transfers, \$2 cents each.
Duplicate certificates of either entry or transfer, \$2 cents each.
Lend Books, Volume 1 to 14, may be obtained from
the Treasurer—\$2.20 each, postage paid.

American Jersey Cattle Club. OFFICES-8 W. 17TH ST., NEW YORK.

President—Elmer A. Darling. Blanks for Registering and Transferring Jersey Cattle; also Blanks for Private Butter Tests or Registered Jersey Cows, furnished free of charge upon application to the Secretary.

Fees for Registering: To non-members, \$2 each head, male or female. To members of the Club, si cach head, male or female. All animals over two year old, double fee. For registration of all dead animals, \$1 each. Imported animals, \$25.

Transfers are recorded free, if presented within 96 days from date of delivery. Transfers pre-ented after 96 days, \$1 each.

Price of Herd Register, \$1 per Single Volume. Butter Tests of Jersey Cows, including all tests received by the Club to Aug. 1, 1888, \$2 per volume. Private Herd Record, \$30 pages, Club, leather back and corners, \$2. Pocket Herd Record, \$30 pages, Club, leather back and corners, \$2. Pocket Herd Record, \$30 pages, Club, leather back and corners and provided the state of the seather, \$2 per second \$2 pages, \$2 per \$2 pages, \$2 p 1902, 31.
The By-Laws of the Club, giving full rules to be followed in securing registration and transfers, mailed free on application.

The ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Limited.

Temperance St., Toronto, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Terento Patrons—Governor-General of Canada and Lieut-lovernor of Ontario. The most successful veter-ary Institution in America. All experienced teach-res. Fee-Sixty-Five Dollars per Session. Session egins October 14th. Apply to Principal. ANDREW SMITH, F. R. C. V. S., Toronto, Can.

R. Lilburn, Emerald Grove. Wis., breeder of the best strains of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Established 1882. Also registered Shetland ponies.

Chester Whites. A fine lot of March pigs. Pairs and tries not akin.

Write to R. F. D. No. 1, Reddick, fil.

Champion Herd, 1900, 1901, 1909. Of up-to-date prize-winning Chester Whites. This herd won more prizes in 1890, 1991 and 1892 than any Chester White herd in the world. If you want stock room this herd write.

J. W. DORSEY & SONS, Perry, Ill.

Wanted-Prices. I am in market to buy 100 yearing registered Shrop hire rams; also 100 two-year-old registered shrop hire ewes bred to lamb in March.

J. T. NOONEN, Deer Trail, Col.

Douitry.

Alphabet of Poultry Work.

A balanced ration implies a knowledge of the hen's requirements, a knowledge of the digestible nutrients used for growth and repairs and how best to feed them for a efinite purpose.

Burn all ltrier from lice-infested houses. Cholera comes from overcrowding and

Draughts and dampness result in roup, colds or canker. Use preventives. Early eggs come from early hatched pullets; early sitters are the results of

early egg laying.
Filthy and damp quarters result in scaly legs and chickenpox.
Give a feed of grain soaked in kerosene

once or twice a week through the winter as a tonic to the hens. Kerosene is fine medicine for colds.

Hatching is easy; it is the raising which s hard. Here is where experience counts. If you do not have it yourself, accept the experience of others. Many fail in the business because they won't be told how. Incubators and brooders should be thor-

oughly cleaned after the season's work is over. Bad air in either will poison the January is the month for mating breed-

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ing pens. Until then male birds should be houses apart from the females. Keep the hens working for their living. This is best accomplished by feeding grain in eight inches of litter through the winter

months. Lice, the bane of poultry keepers, and eggs cannot be produced at the same time.
If you raise lice, don't look for many eggs.
Make shipping coops large enough to give a square foot of space to each fowl when shipping a number. The coop should be high enough to allow the bird to stand up-

right without touching its head. Never go into the business of preserving eggs until you have experimented with a dozen, breaking one every month in order to make observation.

One cannot buy eggs and preserve then with profit. Keep your own hens and have no males with them. This is important. Poultry experiments conducted to ascertain the influence of flavor of food on eggs in excess results in a strong flavor in the eggs; oil of sassafras and celery oil did not noticeably alter the flavor in any rations

Quite heavy feeding can be practiced in getting pullets in shape to lay. The same is true of moulting hens.

Rice, which can be bought if cracked or broken from grocers at fifteen to twenty pounds for \$1, is a capital food for chicks. Sulphur will practically clear a house of mites. Have house air-tight; put the sulphur in a safe vessel, pour alcohol over it and light.

The time to house the young stock is before the first storm. Use judgment in culling. Don't winter a

Vary the grain ration. Water vessels should be scalded fre-

quently and raised high enough to avoid the droppings. X dollars is not too much for a male to

head the flock. You pay the bills for lice, exposure to

storms and drafty houses.

Zeal in attention to the above will keep the flock thrifty and put dollars in the till -Poultry Advocate.

Forcing the Egg Product.

When my birds are yarded or housed for winter, I feed three times a day; in the morning grain, one quart to ten or twelve birds, scattering it over the straw and chaff upon the floor, which should be five or six inches deep, the grain being well forked into the litter. It is best to use a variety of grains alternately, such as wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat and cracked corn.

At noon I feed cut clover and vegetables, such as mangels, turnips, potatoes, cab-bage, etc., and at night all the mash they meal and meat meal. These are all thor- arate greenhouses in and about Rhinebeck. oughly mixed together dry, and then made into a mash with boiling water, with a little salt dissolved in it. The old theory was to planned for construction next spring if the feed mash in the morning and grain at noon

Realizing the need of an abundance of feeding. Feeding the warm mash on a cold morning, the birds would fill up their crops. get up on their perch and sit and shiver. while in feeding the small grain in the morning, they get off the perch, go right to scratching, and hustling for their breakfast, warm up their blood, start circulation in practice, as my birds did not get too fat and lazy, as they were apt to do by feeding in the old way. I feed the grain and vegetables to keep the bird, and then at night give them all the mash they can be induced to eat, of foods high in protein, that is easily digested while they are at rest, and it has never failed to produce a good, heavy yield of eggs. I find in this manner of feeding I can force my birds to heavy egg pro-

for the evening mash.

Be sure that they have some kind of good, much of the poultry on the farms do not lay in the winter because of the lack of good, fresh, warm water. Many of the farmers never stop to think that their poultry needs any water, but when they are led to think and to realize that an egg is two-thirds Water, they will soon see that hens cannot lay eggs without water.-J. Y. Patton, New

Inside the Henhouse.

Not a nest box, dust box, feed trough, grit box or water crock is to be on the floor. All these must be attached to the walls so the hens can work under them, except the troughs for soft feed, and these are to be hung up to the ceiling as soon as they are empty. The litter may be oat, wheat or buckwheat straw. We prefer the last named

did not save some fine road dust last their fragrance.

summer you can probably secure some fine coal ashes now. Sift them through a fine sieve so that all cinders are taken out. Place at least a bushel of these in a box about 2½ feet square and one foot deep, throw in a little grain to get them started. Stir the ashes up from the bottom every few days, and the hens will soon learn that these ashes are there for them to use, and they will make everything in that house dusty. The box should be so placed that the sun can shine into it and warm the ashes. Wood ashes are not good. The alkali irritates the skin and discolors the shanks. A little sulphur mixed through the ashes is good. Some are mixing acidulated South Carolina rock-phosphate with the ashes with good effect, and some use this exclusively for a dust bath. I have not tried it, but I fear it is too heavy.—T. E. Orr, Beaver, Pa.

Poultry Dull and Steady.

The conditions of our market on poultry are almost identical this week with our report to you last week. The steady cold, severe winter weather has had a tendency to check the receipts, and we anticipate no special change in any prices for some weeks to come. We should see higher prices than what we now have if it were not for the fact that the trade are well supplied with frozen stock in our local freezers, and this is going out in large quantities at the present time which will have a tendency to keep the

market steady.
Fancy nearby fowls are wanted and the price obtained is 16 to 17 cents; of course ome small inferior stock would have to be sold at less. Real soft-meated, large, fancy-roasting chickens are also short and would sell at good prices, 25 cents and upwards. Fancy capon are also wanted at the present time from 22 to 24 cents. Turkeys are practically through coming in from points in New England, but if any were here they would sell for very good prices, say 22 to 23

This year as a whole has been an exceptionally favorable one for the poultry raiser, and it ought to be a stimulus to a much larger product of this kind for years to come. It should become a very large source of income to the farmer if properly man-aged, and the poultry produced in New England is of a superior quality and always commands higher prices for fine stock than any goods shipped from Western points, so that really the Western farmer is in no sense a competitor with the New England farmer on poultry raising. The constantly increasing demand for the New England product should certainly act as a great stimulus to the farmers increasing the same.

You will notice in the summer time, when you let a hen out she runs away and picks up a blade of grass, then she will run along and pick up a weed seed and a piece of gravel; she is moving around all the time busy after something. My idea is to make them do this same thing in the winter time. Throw their feed amongst some litter, using part of the house as a scratching pen; give her those things in the winter time, if you possibly can, that she naturally gets in the summer time. Use cabbage and cut clover hay for green feed.—J. L. Herbst, Sparta,

borticultural.

Acres of Violets.

Practically all of the violets that are in the great New York market, as well as the other large cities of the State, are grown within an area of about twenty-five square miles in Dutchess County and near the Hudson river. Farmers and townspeople alike are engaged in their propagation, so that the industry employs hundreds of people and involves an investment of probably more than half a million dollars. This year it is estimated that about one hundred million violets will be shipped out of Rhine-

beck, most of them going to the Metropolis. It is only recently that this town has become thus distinguished. Within the last Last year about sixty new houses were built. It is said that twenty more are business this winter is found to be as profit-

able as it has been in the past.

Labor is scarce in Rhinebeck. The violet exercise for the birds in the winter time, I growers demand constant help. Young saw that by changing the programme I men, as well as young women, are engaged in the greenhouses, and the particular work feed heavier without danger from overflowers in clusters. But in describing the various processes in the progress of the violet from the ground to "my lady's" belt, I had best begin at the beginning. Just as the plants cease blooming in the spring they produce runners like those which are a part of the strawberry plant. and keep themselves strong and healthy.

These runners are cut off by the grower and planted in sand; and that is the beginning of the new plant. The new violets grow all summer in the sand boxes and in the fall they are transplanted to the greenhouses. These have been made ready with great care. Every year the beds in the greenhouses are filled with fresh earth. The old earth, with the old plants in it is hauled away to make ready for the new crop. Those who have greenhouses in town must buy their soil duction without overfeeding.

The birds must be watched and care a wagon-load. This earth is enriched with taken that the grain be all cleaned out of the litter each day, and if they do not clean up their usual heavy feed of mash in the evening, cut down on the grain ration next freight, \$2 s ton. So that to replenish the morning so as to have them always hungry | beds of the greenhouses each year costs \$100

When the new soil under the glass is sharp grit, such as mica crystals, oyster shells, etc., and good resh water always beabout nine inches apart. At first they need fore them in abundance. I believe that much of the poultry on the farms do not lay blossoms soon appear, and each healthy plant continues giving its flowers until spring. The average number of blossoms on each plant from fall to the spring following is about seventy. The greenhouses are twenty or twenty-four feet wide and one hundred, 150 or two hundred feet long. Some of them contain eight thousand plants.

The violet's enemies soon appear. The flies and the spiders are very small, but persistent. The "flies" are like small plant lice. They multiply rapidly and attack leaves and stems, soon killing the plant. When the insects come (from no one knows where) the violet grower must "gas" his house. Usually a chlorine gas is generated in the greenhouse, but it must be used very buck wheat straw. We prefer the last named because it does not become impacted, but the grain settles down through, compelling will survive it. So the violet man must exbe forked over frequently and renewed before it becomes frequently and renewed before it becomes too foul or broken.

The bath is just as essential to the hen as to the man. She does not need hers in water. Dust is what she wants. If you did not save save are faded and lose



BUILDINGS AND GREENHOUSE OF THE HARTFORD SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE. See descriptive article.

work-and each bunch is tied with violetcolored twine. Then the flowers stand for two hours in cold water to freshen them. After that they are packed in boxes, sur-rounded by four or five thicknesses of oilpaper; and the violet grower carries his day's product to the express company's uffice. The express receipts at Rhinebeck for violets alone amount in a year to \$7000which suggests the volume of the business. The 12.21 P. M. train from Rhinecliff carries the violets to New York city, arriving about 3.30 P. M.

The boxes are delivered by the express company to the wholesale dealers, most of whom are in Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, in the block between Broadway and Sixth avenue. The next morning the florists all over the city have fresh violets. The price to the grower varies widely

from fifteen cents to several dollars a hundred—depending on the quality of the flowers and the demand for them. At the holidays and at Easter the greatest number are shipped to town and the prices are highest. The wholesaler makes a profit of about fiteen per cent. in his transactions. Can you tell me what the retailer makes?—Les-

A School of Horticulture.

Instruction a little out of the usual lines is given by Hartford (Ct.) School of Horticulture, which had last year 1900 pupils who had taken one or more courses. The illustration on another page shows a part of the buildings. Besides the school garden work for boys and girls in summer, there is a winter course now under way in root grafting, planting fine seed, greenhouse and hotbed work. There are also courses in botany on nature work for older persons, and instruc-tion is given in basketing and various handicrafts.

The "nature works" included lessons on buds, catkins, branching, twigs, seeds, germination, plants as a whole, environment, insects, birds, pond life, uses of plants, plant calendar, work of plants, roots, stem, leaf, flower, pollination, fecundation, etc. Each lesson consisted of an open-air lecture, followed by a collecting trip. The 169 gardens with the observation and fertilizer plots, together with the nursery and fruits, cover several acres of land.

Horticultural investments offer more in fun, more in health and happiness, and far more in cash. In addition to individual holdings, the time is not far distant when associated capital will be developing large will eat. This mash is composed of finely five years, and particularly the last two, the horticultural properties on lands now negcut clover, cornmeal, coarse bran, brown production of violets has rapidly increased, lected by present owners. Let the thoubent middlings gluten production of violets has rapidly increased, lected by present owners. Let the thoubent middlings gluten production of violets has rapidly increased, lected by present owners. Let the thoubent middlings gluten production of violets has rapidly increased, lected by present owners. Let the thoubent middlings gluten production of violets has rapidly increased, lected by present owners. Let the thouand or two thousand dollar salary go to those who have no ambition to be independent, or the six to eight per cent. dividend to those who are incapable of investing to bet-ter advantage.—J. H. Hale.

In peas, I have abandoned the smooth varieties. I plant the Graders, Laxton, American Champion and Telephone. Plant your peas quite shallow if you do not wish them to rot.—L. R. Kinney, Worcester, County, Mass.

Current Happenings.

Zintka, the Indian baby found on the body of her dead mother two days after the battle of Wounded Knee, thirteen years ago, is the adopted daughter of General and Mrs. Colby, formerly of Nebraska, but now of Washington, D. C. She has been attending the public schools of the national capi-

thropic protectors. the Monthly Journal of the Episcopal City Mission, that more than thirty-three thousand dollars have been received or pledged already toward the fifty thousand dollars required for the new building for the Sail-ors' Haven. That the bardy mariners ap-preciate this noble institution is shown by the following lines by a war veteran who Haven:

"Do you know the Sailors' Haven, six and forty Water Street, Charlestown, Massachusetts, where I had my

Chrismas treat, With about six hundred seamen, and the best of grub to eat. How the ladies of the Haven, worked hard the

This effusion, which may lack art, but has This enusion, which may lack art, but has plenty of heart, Mr. Stanton H. King says-was handed him by an old "Shell Back," whose every hair is a rope yarn, and every drop of blood a drop of Stockholm tar.

The late James A. Woolson of Cambridge, so long identified with prominent business interests in Boston, and at one time president of the Mercantile Library Association in the days of its great prosperity, left by his will \$1,200,000 in trust to his widow by his will \$1,200,000 in trust to his widow and two daughters, and for their issue as long as they lived, but on their deaths, \$600,000 to Boston University, \$300,000 to Boston University, \$300,000 to Boston University, \$300,000 to Radeliffe College. The three in-

Another important consideration is tem- stitutions named also reveive \$5000 each, perature. During the day the air in the greenhouse should be kept at about 55° F.; at death of the testator's nephew Boston Uninight it may be permitted to cool ten degrees.

Every morning, usually, the violets are picked. This is done before nine o'clock, Other institutions in Boston and Cambridge and as they are gathered they are arranged are beneficiaries under the will. Mr. Woolin bunches just as you would arrange son was for nearly sixty years associated them if you picked them in the fields—only with his cousin, William Claffin, a former them if you picked them in the fields—only the bunches of the violet grower always contain fifty blossoms exactly, or sometimes one hundred; and these larger bunches are one hundred; and these larger bunches are in 1846. Mr. Woolson was one of the incorporators of the Suffolk Savings Bank of Boston a director in the National Bank of Redemption, vice-president of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank and a director in the First National Bank of Cambridge. He was also a member of the firm of Loring, Tolman & Tupper, bankers, of this city.

> the Gilbert Museum of Amherst College contains one of the finest collections of stone, bone, pottery and metal implements belonging to the old-time Indians that is to be found in New England. Dr. Edward Hitchcock really originated the museum when in 1857 he gave to the college one thousand specimens to be preserved and placed on public exhibition, and some fifteen years later George H. Gilbert of Ware gave two thousand dollars to be expended for additions to the museum which then received his name. The total cash gifts re-e ived from others interested was \$3500. The collection now numbers three thousand specimens, which were found mostly famous Indian chiefs. One of them formerly belonged to the Sioux chief, Cut Nose. The largest thing in the collection is a fac-simile of the inscription rock at Dighton, believed to be the oldest inscribed rock in the United States. The fac-simile was given and made from Amherst in 1877." Dr. Hitchcock has recently rearranged the museum, and through the generosity of friends of the college has completed a catalogue of the specimens, in which there are half-tone pictures, accompanied by an explanatory text of great interest to antiquaries. George establishment of the museum, was a native of Brooklyn, Ct., and became a successful have another cup of tea, he replied: woolen manufacturer at Ware and Gilbertville, and represented his district in the

his immediate business.

Wimodaughsis is an association in Washington, D. C., where women may take up special courses of study at a nominal cost and have social relaxation and enjoyment some of the letters of the words wife mother, daughter and sister, and it was given to the organization by Miss Emma M Gilette, a lawyer by profession, and one of its founders. The society was incorporated June 2, 1890. The courses are elective, and they comprise stenography, type-writing, English branches, dress-making, French, Spanish, domestic economy, physical culture, elecution, dramatic art, fenc-ing and dancing. The fees are one dollar for entrance and one dollar a month for two lessons a week, of an hour each, in any branch of study that may be chosen outside of dress-making, dancing and fencing. Classes are in session for ten months in the year, beginning Sept. 1. The social side of the association is promoted by a re-ception at headquarters each Wednesday, to which all members and their friends are inschool at Sioux Falls, where she will be series of progressive-euchre parties through-under the guardianship of the Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare, Episcopal bishop of South Dakota. Lost Bird, as she has been called, is trict of Columbia from the farms of Virsaid to have developed into an intelligent ginla, from the Maryland shores and from said to have developed into an intelligent and bright-faced maiden who has fulfilled the expectations of her kind and philanto obtain the Government positions they de-It is pleasant to learn from My Neighbor, sire and who are obliged to seek the means of livelihood in the shops. Wimodaughsis is an absolutely democratic institution, and in its classes the wife of the senator or representative and the girl of narrow means meet on the same ground as fellow students. In short, the society endeavors to do for women what the Young Men's Christian Association at the Capital does partook of the Christmas cheer at the for men, without, however, taking any religious sectional stand.

The Saunterer.

In the Japanese tea store yesterday 1 noticed that each feminine attendant had the flag of the far-away Eastern archipelago pinned on her frock. If I were inclined to song.
I thank each lady waiter, I thank the Great Creator.
I hope in twelve months later, that a Haven four times greater will be built for a larger throng."

This effusion, which works.

"Says she, my little man, What the devil would you do In the islands of Japan?"

Another memory was awakened the other day when I heard some one humming the once-popular air, "We Met By Chance in Usual Way." It brought back the light of other days when little Madame Von Bergman used to warble at the Boston Theatre in broken English,

" We met by shance, Au oosal vay."

since. There was some debate about the sex of the animal, and one of the pert male

clerks said:

"All cats are femininely selfish."

This brought back the retort from s

This brought back the retort from a pretty typewriter:

"All dogs are masculine because they are always stuffing themselves and hide the bones when they have gorged to repletion."

A box of chocolates appeared on her desk shortly after. Where it came from, who

A friend of mine from Philadelphia who was visiting in this city last week, was invited to a large dinner-party. Unfortunately he had left his evening suit at home, so he went to a neighboring tailor's shop and hired one for the occasion. He left word to have it sent to his hotel, but when he came to put it on he discovered that it was high to put it on he discovered that it was big enough for Daniel Lambert of adipose fame. He got into it, however, and said he had much ado to find himself in its voluninous folds. The tailor had evidently mixed two suits up, for at the same testivity I saw a fleshy man bursting the seams of garments that were many sizes too small for him. Those who have read "Handy Andy " will remember that the hero of that lively tale delivered by mistake a razor to a woman, who had a suggestion of a mous-tache, instead of a fan. The shaving im-

It is not generally known, perhaps, that

him, so that he could give an entertainment for his benefit. He said I could stay in the box office and pay myself out of the receipts —James E. Halligan of Roslindale, who since box office and pay myself out of the receipts there, so I would be sure to lose nothing by my generosity. I was weak enough to comply with his request, but as the house in the Connecticut valley, between New Haven, Ct., and Hanover, N. H. The Springfield Republican, in referring to a portion of the rare collection, says: "It contains both modern and ancient pipes, of which some are made of stone and others of est man in Roston because I would not be some and in Roston because I would not be set man in Roston because I would not be set man in Roston because I would not be set man in Roston because I would not be set man in Roston because I would not be set man in Roston because I would not be set man in Roston because I would not set man in Roston because I woul which some are made of stone and others of est man in Boston, because I would not buy pottery. Some are shaped to represent a him a ticket to New York and pay his human head and some are bird-like in form.

There are also some catliniteor red pipes of sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless histrionic acquaintance

A man who had evidently been drinking several Scotch high balls, knocked my hat off in the street one bitter cold day recently, and it rolled under the wheels of a passing vehicle, where it was quickly reby Lucien I. Blake, who was graduated duced to pulp. When I censured him for his clumsiness, he said: "Hoot man, a hat's a hat for a that."

After this impudence, I promptly knocked his Derby into the gutter, with the remark: "Eh, laddie, how's a wi ye noo?"

There came to my house to supper reently an old-fashioned cousin, who speaks H. Gilbert, who did so much toward the his mind bluntly, and when the mistress of my home and heart asked him if he would

"No, I am filled up to the blue!"
I did not like to ask him what this extraorits upper and lower branches. He died in Ware in 1869, leaving behind him the reputation of a progressive and analysis of the reputation of the tation of a progressive and public-spirited man who did not confine his attention to was served. O. A. Taft, of old Point Shirley hotel fame, used to say when any special dish was brought to the table:

"This is dressed with good twenty-nine cent butter."

He seemed to consider this a joke, but none of his guests appeared to understand

I imagine, however, it related to some pleasantry that existed when the figures he quoted marked the top-notch price for cream that had been through the churning

—The peach crop in western Massachusetts will be light this year. There are some large orchards in the Connecticut valley, but the fruit buds are said to be mostly frozen by the continued and severe cold. Prof. F. A. Waugh, herticulturist of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, says that not only are the fruit buds destroyed, but in many cases the wood is killed

also.

—Mr. Frederick Weyerhaeuser, president of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, has signed an agreement with the Bureau of Forestry by which the bureau agrees to prepare working plans for the conservative management of about 1,300,000 acres of the company's timber lands in Washington. The Northern Pacific Railway Company has also requested that the Bureau of Forestry prepare working plans for its enor-mous timber land holdings in Washington and Idaho.

Idaho.

—The value of the commerce of the countries fronting upon the scene of hostilities in the Orient aggregates about \$600,000,000 per annum, and the value of the commerce of the United States with those countries aggregates over \$100,000,000 per annum. While the prospect of war resulted in the placing in the United States of orders from Juana for flour and from Pussels. of orders from Japan for flour and from Russia for meats, the general trend of exportation to the four countries fronting upon the scene of hostilities has been downward during the period the four countries fronting upon the scene of hostilities has been downward during the period in which this subject has been actively discussed. To Japan the exports from the United States during the month of December, 1903, were \$2,263,245 in value, against \$2,811,589 in December of the preceding year, and for the entire calendar year 1903 were about \$1,000,000 less than in the preceding year. To Aslatic Russia the exports from the United States were \$716,274 in 1903, against \$898,711 in 1902 and \$1,013,320 in 1901. To China our exports during 1903 were materially below those of the preceding year, being for the month of December \$841,373, against \$1,857,733 in December, 1902, and for the entire year \$14,970,138, against \$22,698,282 in 1902. This reduction occurs chiefly in cotton cloths, of which our total exportation to China in December, 1903, was but 3,665,364 yards, against 20,582. 644 yards in December of the preceding year.

—The [National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, representing the farmers of the United

— The [National Grange, Fatrons of Hus-bandry, representing the farmers of the United States, has called attention of Congress to the following matters upon which legislation is de-sired: National aid to road 'building, additional sired: National aid to road 'building, additional powers to the interstate commerce commission, a pure food law, additional compensation to rural mail carriers, the establishment of a parcels post and the consolidation of the bureau of forestry with the Department of Agriculture.

—The Agricultural Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate by Senator Proctor. Amendments made by the Senate committee aggregate \$361,140, making the total amount appropriated \$6.072.380. Among the important items

propriated \$6,072,380. Among the important items of increase are \$30,000 for public road inquiry, \$50,000 for bureau of animal industry, \$50,000 for

farm lands. Most of the witnesses were from the western part of the State, but J. C. Otis of Norwell said he owned some two hundred acres, and had been troubled for years by persons who tore down his walls and destroyed his property. Posting the land with signs only resulted in their having one thing more to tear down. Rev. C. H. Hutchins of Concord told the committee that he owned land on which berries had grown profusely, but he had never been able to gather any himself, though people had come to his door to sell berries that had grown on his own land. It was the same with chestnuts in the fall of the year, and as many as fifty Italians had been counted on his land at one time. David J. Maloney, a Boston attorney, appeared for a number of people of Berkshire County, who have developed an industry of collecting and selling ferns or brakes for decoration. These people claim that with a few minor changes, the present law is ample.

ample.
—Summary of the war: Feb. 6, Japan broke off diplomatic relations with Russia; Feb. 7, the Japanese seized Masanpho, Corea, as a base of operations, and began landing troops in Corea; Feb. 8-9 (midnight), three Russian vessels were disabled by Japanese torpedo boats at Port Arthur. A general engagement between the bostile fleets and bombardment of Port Arthur followed in the forenoon; Feb. 9, Russian cruiser Variag and gunboat Korietz sunk off Chemulpo, Corea, after an hour's battle with a Japanese Corea, after an hour's battle with a Japanese squadron. Secretary Hay sent a note to the European powers asking them to co-operate in pre-serving the neutrality of China; Feb. 10, the Czar issued a "supreme manifest," or declarawoman, who had a suggestion of a moustache, instead of a fan. The shaving implement was, of course, intended for the bristling beard of a mere man. Blunders like those mentioned add to the gayety of nations, though they do not increase the merriment of those who suffer from them.

I am somewhat lame at times, and when my gouty foot is at its worst stage of inflammation, a short woman with short arms invariably stands in front of me in an "L" car. She pretends she cannot reach the strap over her head, and wobbles about, until I am forced to give up my seat for her accommodation. Then I experience the pleasure of having my sore pedal extremity trodden upon until I utter a big, big "D." I wish all members of the gentler sex were most divinely tair.

Pity the sorrow of a poor actor who is out of employment through the burning of I froquois Theatre. An unfortunate man of the dramatic profession came to me the other day and wanted me to hire a hall for him, so that he could give an entertainment for his benefit. He said I could stay in the Japanese troops along the Yalu river. Battle re-

--James E. Halligan of Roslindale, who since his graduation in 1900 has been an assistant chemist at the «xperiment station of the Massachusetts College, has accepted a call to a similar position at New Orleans at an increased salary, and leaves for the South about March 1. The news has recently been received that Henry A. Ballou, a graduate of the class of 1895 and later a professor at the Connecticut Agricultural College, who was last spring appointed Government entomologist of the British West Indies, has been reappointed for a term of three years. His head-quarters will be at Barbados. The professors at the college have had more than the usual number of calls for Farmers' Institute work this winter. Professors Brooks, Cooley and Waugh have been in especial demand as lecturers at such meetings. During the midwinter examinations a portion of the college electric-light plant became disabled, leaving the college building without light one night. Until the necessary repairs can be made, light from the town lighting plant has been arranged for. It is hoped to have the repairs completed by the end of next week. of calls for Farmers' Institute work this winter.



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Who will say that Japan isn't proving herself a Yalulu?

As a war nation Japan might be said to be doing a Russian business.

The name of Webb should have been more naturally associated with the thought

In taking a Japanese bride, Mr. Morgan, Jr., seems to be following the paternal tradition of unexpected mergers.

Clyde Fitch is reported to have invented a new kind of fireproof scenery. But when

in the world did he find time to do it? The no-license element of Stoneham is to have a newspaper of its own; we trust

however, that the stock will not be watered.

A popular New England shoemaker declares in his advertisement that he makes eighteen pairs of fine shoes every minute But isn't one minute rather too rapid to make a fine shoe?

What a pity that the local aeronaut who recently murdered a motorman did not es-cape from the scene of his crime in a parachute. That would have been graceful and neatly melodramatic.

We read with interest that during his recent voyage from Honolulu, Mr. Dowle changed his silk hat about once an hour. This shows the wear and tear of the prophet's conversation.

The present general interest in the far East has probably little to do with Mrs. Roosevelt's proposed collection of old china at the White House. And if such a collection actually eventuates Boston and vicinity should certainly be represented.

The Metropolitan Museum has just acquired a real Greek chariot. We don't know just where it would have been stabled, but it does seem as if the proper museum to re-ceive Greek chariots ought to be the one that stands in the centre of the modern Athens

Mr. Whistler's pictures are here from England, frames and all. It is to be hoped that when Uncle Sam has seen the pictures he will realize the importance of the Copley Society's efforts to bring them over, and that we shall hear no more about the question of taxing the frames.

We note with interest that the Attleboro pastor who is reported to be studying for the stage has been a minister over three different denominations, and in none of them has he found a broad enough scope for his talents. The stage is yearning for such may be the outcome of the struggle just intellects as are too big for any of their

The destruction of Dartmouth's oldest building is a distinct source of regret even to many a New Englander who has no intimate connection with the New Hampshire college. Out across the Charles, for example, they have a decided respect tor Dartmouth-and enough liking into bargain to be sincerely sympathetic.

Vermont, according to latest official state ment, is easily the leader in New England as a dairy State. Her farmers own a third more dairy cows than Massachusetts, which stands second, followed closely by Maine, with Connecticut, New Hampshire and made Island next. New York State, however, has more than twice as many dairy cows as all New England together.

source of power for farm machinery. In Germany they make a cheap kind of alcohol from potatoes, which is found very good and convenient as a means of power and light. Cheap fuel alcohol is not to be had in the United States, on account of the heavy Government tax on that article, but there is a bill now in Congress to remove the tax from alcohol which has been treated in a way to make it unfit for drinking purposes. To get light and heat from potatoes would suggest the old joke about extract ing sunshine from cucumbers. At the present prices, there appears slight danger that many of either vegetable will be diverted from the provision markets.

The present artificial conditions of modern life are likely to be followed by a growing reaction in favor of slower, more sensible living. There is truth in the contention of Dr. R. A. White, an eminent Chicago clergyman, that we of the present genera 'crazy, jaded, overworked, over played and overdressed." There is too much worry about what is not of main importance, leaving but little time or capacity for the simple acts and feelings which produce durable happiness. The ideal life of today is not that of the scheming, restless prematurely old business or professional man, but rather the career of the intelligent, well-poised man of the farm, with his unspoiled body and mind and power to enjoy to the utmost all that is most worth having.

Guernseys. These breeds are in the hands of men with ample resources and a thorough belief in the merits of their favorites, backed by enterprising associations breeds. There is some little rivalry between the two, as well as with other breeds, The Holsteins, with their relatives, the Dutch Belted, illustrate the Holland type of dairy cattle, while the Guernseys, Jerseys and Alderneys represent the Channel Island style. The general public is probably not far wrong in its impression that whatever may be said of individual specimens or strains, the strong points of the typical Holland dairy cow are vigor, size and the quantity of milk product, while the representative Channel Island cow is famous for docility, beauty and rich, highly

The fruit experts have not all lost hope for next year's crop. Superintendent C. T. Fox of the Pennsylvania horticultural department takes a very cheerful view in a personal letter just received: "I believe that the cold weather we have experienced has been favorable to the fruit crop," writes all over the country, exhibited human nations as such are selling to give nets here in Boston the expressions of sympathy, in fact, from from \$2.75 to \$3.25. Some very fine Golden has been favorable to the fruit crop," writes all over the country, exhibited human nations. personal letter just received: "I believe has been favorable to the fruit erop," writes all over the country, exhibited human nat-Superintendent Fox. "The buds have been ure at its best, and showed that there was

held in check, and will be late in developing, so that if the spring is not marked by late frosts, I believe that the prospects are excellent for a good crop. In other seasons there have been spells of mild weather in January and February which have advanced the fruit buds. Then occurred severe frosts in March and April which destroyed the buds; and the result was no fruit. Thus far the conditions have been all right, and the bearing wood of apple and pear trees is unimpaired. This should be Pennsylvania's 'apple year,' the crop last year having been light through-on the greater part of the State. Where the crops were light last year there should d yields of fruit this year." Mr. Fox has charge of the State's fruit exhibit at St. Louis. Fruit of 1903 from cold storage will be on exhibition until about the middle of June, after which the fresh fruits of the Norwell has given its enemies an opportunity to remark that it's a poor town that doesn't own its own almshouse. cale is becoming a very serious pest in many parts of the State, according to Super-intendent Fox, whole orchards having been ruined in the space of three months.

Formers will Benefit.

The next important change in railreading is likely to be the increased use of electric ower. Some of the long steam lines are arranging to adopt the new system on their suburban sections where trains are most nmerons and traffic the heaviest.

On the other hand, some electric lines are beginning to handle freight and express traffic in addition to their passenger busiess. These lines of change are likely to increase, until the two classes of railroads be come much less unlike than at present. Both will use electric power to a greater or less extent, and both will in a way enter all branches of the carrying trade. The term street railway" is fast becoming unappropriate except in the cities, because th newer lines are usually built to a great extent on a private right of way in order to permit a higher rate of speed than is desirable on a public highway.

The electric lines, however, are not likely to come into full competition with the regular line, since their light roadbeds, grading, general construction and location do not permit extreme speed or perfectly regular service. Long-distance transpor tation of all kinds will probably remain in the control of the present steam roads. The electric lines will compete actively for the short-haul business, but they will also develop much new business through the development of localities not previously in direct connection with any railroad.

Probably they will in time bring the main lines as much new traffic as they take away through competition. Meanwhile the put lic, especially that portion which lives in the remote towns and side districts, will benefit, both through improved transportation service and through the competition of the rival systems.

The Lively Japanese.

The Japanese have certainly not dulled device by coldness or delay. They have taken time by the forelock, as it were, and have caught Russia napping. Whatever begun the Japanese have certainly shown a spirit and determination that prove them to be a brave and resolute people skilled in naval warfare and intelligent in strategy.

Russia's policy of trying to obtain advantage by highly disingenious diplomacy has met with a rebuff in the active assaults of the Japanese, who have taken the initiative with a vengeance and with a success that seems almost fabulous. How long they will be able to maintain the superiority they have gained remains to be seen, but surely they have displayed a facile adaptability to circumstances far superior to that of Russia, whose seamen, at least, seem to be lacking in alertness.

The general sympathy of this country seems to be with Japan, though there is no doubt Russia was friendly with the Northern States of the Union during the civil war. How far this was a matter of policy it is useless to discuss at this late day. It love each other, and that the parliament of man, the federation of the world, is as far off as the millennium, and that even the peace Congress at The Hague has failed to meet expectation, for neither Russia nor Japan asked its help in settling their diffi-

Baltimore's Affliction.

The fire in Baltimore, with its great de struction of property, proves the truth of the saying that it's an ill wind which blows no one good, for in the rebuilding of the burnt district many men will find employment who might otherwise experience difficulty in securing remunerative work. The final result, too, of the disaster will be the creation of a handsomer city than that which existed before the conflagration, for broader avenues will replace contracted ones, and new structures will arise on the sites of old and dilapidated ones, which incongruously held companionship, so to speak, with newer and more modern edifices. The monumental city had, and still has, many handsome buildings, but it had some that were not ornamental, though possibly useful in a limited sense, which disappeared in the flames. The latter, it is claimed, did much to spread the fire, being of a very inflammable character, that made the work of the firemen practically useless.

But the whole conflagration could not be laid at their doors. Many of the newer so-called fire-proof buildings contained explosive materials that helped to spread the fire, and it stands to reason that no building None of the dairy breeds are coming to is safe that contains such elements of the front faster than the Holsteins and the danger. Therefore, extreme care should be taken to prevent the storing of gasoline and other things of a kindred nature in localities where business blocks are thickly crowded together. An ounce of prevention and special papers devoted wholly to the is always worth more than a pound of cure, and no means should be neglected that will protect buildings from explosions. The as a result of various public tests and the different conclusions drawn therefrom. the use of explosives, if they have never to sell. had to face ill effects through their employ ment, and they should be compelled by law to exercise more caution than they gener-

ally show in using them. thirty and more years ago, is exhibiting a arrivals are liberal in comparison to former self-reliance that refuses outside pecuniary | years, they are readily absorbed by the de help, and is determined to reconstruct its mand as fast as landed. Some Baldwins burnt business section from its own re- are landing in rather slack and wasty consources. Luckily, most of the valuables stored in the vaults of the banking institu- considering quality. Such are selling to tions were unharmed, so that a generally give nets here in Boston from \$1.75 to \$2.50, hopeful spirit prevails in Baltim the future. Like Boston, too, Baltimore did give nets of \$3, and in some cases for very not suffer seriously through loss of life, fancy \$3.25 is made. Ben Davis, Ribstones, though, doubtless, if the workshops had been open, there would have been great

all over the country, exhibited human nature at its best, and showed that there was \$3.50 here in Boston. Everything indicates of fire was sounded from box 52, since called



THREE PRIZE DORSET EWE LAWRS

sities and towns worthy of all praise.

Now and then there was a discordant note, as when fault was found with Presi-ded Roosevelt for sending troops to Baltimore at once, without delaying to receive a formal request from the legislature of the State of Maryland. These worshippers of red tape are evidently wrong in their strictres. The New York Tribune wisely and truthfully says: "The President had a perfect right to send troops to Baltimore in anticipation of a possible need for them. Baltimore is as much in the United States as New York. . . . It was an act of wise and foreseeing statesmanship at such a crisis to realize that the troops were more likely to be needed in Baltimore than anywhere else, and to move them there in ad vance of the need, so that if they were called upon there would be no delay in getting trains." And it is said further, though the President had no formal request to send troops to Baltimore, he was actually solicited to send them by Senator Gorman and Governor Warfield

So there seems to have been a tempes in a teapot about an emergency moveent which was as much for the benefit of Baltimore as were the labors of firemen and policemen from other places who gen erously came to the assistance of Baltimore in the hour of sore trouble. There are some men, however, who would hesitate to rescue a fellow being from danger on Sunday for fear of breaking the law, but thank heaven, they are few and far be

The Thrifty Dorset.

Originally a mountain breed of Dorset shire and Somersetshire of the south of England, this breed has been modified coniderably in type during late years, and the modern representative now shows a form that is long, round-bodied and yet com-

Standard of excellence and scale of points of the Dorset sheep, adopted by the Continental Dorset Association: Head neat, face white, nostrils large, well covered on crown and around jaws with wool, 5: horns, small and gracefully curving forward, rather close to jaws, 5; eyes, prominent, bright, 2; ears, moderately large, covered with short white hair, 2; neck, symmetrical, strongly set on shoulders, gradually tapering to junction of head, 5; shoulders, broad and full, joining neck forward and chine backward, with no depression at either point (important), 15; brisket, wide and well for ward, chest full and deep, 8; for flank, quite full, showing no depression behind shoulder, 10; back and loin, flat and straight, from ribs, should spring with a fine, circular arch, 10; quarters, wide and full, with mutton extending down to hock, 6; belly, straight on under line, 5; fleece, medium grade, of even quality and presenting a smooth sur-face, well covered on belly and legs, 12; general conformation of the mutton type, body moderately lengthy, short legs placed squarely under body, appearance attractive, skin pink colored, 15. The breed is a prime favorite for winter lambs on account of rapid growth to large size

Keep the Sugar Pure. At the recent convention of Vermont gar makers, president V. I. Spear spoke at some length on the difficulties that the maple sugar industry has had to contend with in the past five years. One of the greatest obstacles has been in the form of he forest worm, which pest, coupled with the very unfavorable weather, has been extremely damaging to both quality and quantity of sugar produced. The speaker ventured that few people in the State realize how extensively maple sugar is adulterated before reaching customers, a very small per centage of the sugar used outside the State being pure. It is also significant that the price of the so-called maple sugar varies almost identically with that of cane sugar, and bears no relation to the true value of the pure maple product. It is no crime to adulterate maple sugar with any harmless material when it is not sold for the pure article, said Mr. Spear, but report comes from certain portions of the State to the effect that some of the farmers in these sections are using granulated sugar extensively to help out the maple sugar season, and a bill has been introduced in Congress to remedy this evil. The farmers of Vermont were taught a lesson when their cheese lost its once good name through the use of skimmed milk, and just as surely the farmer who puts dishonest maple sugar on the market will be found out and the whole State will have to pay the penalty.

Good Outlook in Apples.

The local situation is quiet but firm. Cold weather prevents heavy arrival and also checks demand. Choice grades are very firmly held, some reaching \$4. Very good apples, however, are sold for \$3 and Some frozen lots are on sale and are let go t almost any price offered, down as low as \$1.25 in some instances.

The outlook in foreign markets is excelent, and there is no reason in sight why the balance of the season should not continue

Latest cable advices to G. A. Cochrane from foreign apple markets would indicate a very healthy condition of things in all of them. American and Canadian apples are Baltimore, like Boston after its big fire of in great demand, and notwithstanding the dition, but bring remarkably good prices while perfectly sound lots are selling to Northern Spies and other red varieties bring the same. There is an excellent speculative demand for fancy Russets, and

brotherly feeling existing between our the demand keeping good to the end of the

A curious feature of the American apple's invasion of Europe has been the large sale on the Continent in the last few month of the evaporated product for wine-making purposes. The shortage of the grape crop in France has led to a corresponding searc-ity of wine, and the peasants and others of the poorer classes unable to buy the native wines have been forced to fall back on the dried apple. From what are known in the apple trade as chops, or apples out up and dried, the peasants make a cheap drink, which is said to have satisfying properties and to furnish a very fair substitute for the wine pressed from the grape. A New York exporter, who has sampled this beverage,

'It's a sort of apple champagne or bee and it's not bad either. The natives make it by putting the dried apples into a barrel or tub of water, adding a quantity of yeast and letting the mixture stand for a week or so. "By that time it's good and sharp and ready for drinking. It's to the Frenchman about what eider is to our American farmers, and they smack their lips over it just as if it was the real thing."

The total apple shipments to European ports for the week ending Feb. 13, 1904, were 50,366 barrels, including 20,957 barrels from Boston, 18,154 barrels from New York, no barrels from Portland, 8490 barrels from Halifax and 2765 barrels from St. John, N. B. The total shipments included 23,463 barrels to Liverpool, 9096 barrels to Lon-don, 8380 barrels to Glasgow and 9427 bar-rels to various ports. The shipments for the same week last year were 57,252 barrels. The total shipments since the opening of the season have been 3,006,788 barrels. against 2,071,910 barrels for the same time last year. The total shipments this season include 600,735 barrels from Boston, 966,137 barrels from New York, 251,733 barrels from Portland, 728,132 barrels from Mont real, 389,516 barrels from Halifax, 55,87 barrels from St. John and 14,638 barrels from Annapolis.

The apple exports for Boston for the week ending Feb. 13, were 2088 barrels to London, 4114 barrels to Glasgow and 14,755 barrels to Liverpool, a total of 20,957 bar rels; same week last year, 21,672 barrels; total thus far this season, 600,735 barrels same time in 1903, 701,217 barrels.

Maynard & Child have received the folowing cable on the Liverpool apple market: Forty-five hundred barrels sold: demand very active; prices remain unchanged.'

Provision Market Firm.

The war situation is to some extent the key to the provision outlook. Large shipments of meats for Russian use are on the way from San Francisco to Siberian ports. They are likely to be captured by the Japnese, but in any event vast stocks of provisions will be needed to support armies of perhaps half a million men of both countries in a region where at this season there is no sustenance of any kind, not even for age for horses. Prices of pork meats have still an upward tendency.

Beef holds about as quoted last week.

The arrivals of fresh beef were slightly larger than for the previous week. The total for the week was 196 cars for Boston and 109 cars for export, a total of 305 cars eding week, 199 cars for Boston and one hundred cars for export, a total of 299 cars; same week a year ago, 159 cars for ton and 130 cars for export, a total of 289 cars. Muttons and lambs are steady; veals are firm; lambs 9 to 10 ceuts, yearlings 6 to 7 cents, muttons 6 to 7 cents, veals 9 to 11 cents. Poultry is in good demand for turkeys are quiet. Prices are steady.

Produce Notes.

Prices of cabbages have been soaring upward in most of the leading markets of the country. One of the highest quotations was \$62 per ton, wholesale, at St. Louis. The scarcity of cabbages has improved the demand for turnips, several carloads of which have been sent South and West, where they brought high prices. Sales of cabbages in various New York State points are reported at \$35 to \$40 per ton in wholesale lots. The probability of a scarcity in seeds be

comes more evident. The prices have gone up at the leading wholesale centres. Cucumber seed, which sold last season for 45 cents per pound in large lots, is now held at very much higher prices than last season. Buyers in New York State are paving \$2.50 to \$2.75 for apples in common storage. These are largely for the Western trade The great bulk of apples have left growers

The Great Fire in Boston. By Charles F. Read, Clerk of the Bostonian Society.

The recent disastrous conflagration in Baltimore, which has aroused the sympathy of the nation, cannot fail to call to mind to residents of Chicago and Boston the similar experience of those cities in 1871 and 1872.

Until now the so-called Great Boston Fire was the second largest which had oc-curred in this country, but now our distinction, if so it may be called, must give pla to stricken Baltimore, for we are told that she computes her loss at upwards of one hundred millions of dollars. What a vas amount of tangible properly to be swept away in thirty hours.

And are American cities safe in the future from repetitions of the terrible experience of Chicago, Baltimore and New York? We think not. But eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and therein lies our apparent safety.

Very many persons in this city must still have vivid recollections of the Great Boston Fire, which occurred on Nov. 9 and 10, 1872, thirteen months after the Chicago fire. It was Saturday evening, and the stores and warehouses of the city had been closed after the labors of a busy week. Both merchant and clerk were looking forward to the rest which comes on the first day of the week.

merchandise had been transported occasionally by on teams and largely by hand carts
For this reason also there was great delay
in the arrival of the fire department at the scene of the conflagration, most of the ap-paratus being drawn thither by men who ran with the machine as in the olden time. The writer remembers that he helped to pull a hose carriage to the fire, which he met while on the way thither with friends. Arriving at the junction of Washington and Summer streets, where his valuable services were dispensed with without even a thank you, a splendid but terrible sight met his eyes. The street was filled with an excited multitude, the warshouses on both cited multitude, the warehouses on both

sides of Summer street were in flames, and Boston realized that the fire was fast get ing beyond control. Returning home an hour later to report the progress of the fire, we crossed the Common, and still remember the glow of light cast by the flames on the dome of the State House, although it was not yet gilded. On the Common were to be seen piles of clothing and other merchandise guarded by the owners, and as we walked through Columbus avenue teams passed us loaded with ods and drawn by horses, which, though sick, were pressed into service that terrible night. And behind, all the way was the

awful light of a city burning.

The writer's second visit to the fire, at about eleven o'clock, was in company with ex-Mayor Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, who had en calling at his home. This proved to be of advantage, for, after walking to the fire, as no street cars were running, Dr. Shurtleff (for he was physician as well as nayor) was readily admitted inside the fire lines by the firemen and police, who all knew him. We remember standing at the corner of Bedford and Columbia streets and witnessing the scene of havoc being wrought, also looking down Bromfield street and seeing Washington street on the east side in a blaze from Summer street to Milk street. We then walked up School street, passing, on the way, Chief Engineer Damrell, who was not so calm that night as the writer has seen him within the past

And so the terrible work of destruction went on during the night, and on the next day, which was anything but one of rest, when the fire was extinguished, Boston found that the best part of her wholesale mercantile district, a territory of sixtyseven acres, had been burned over, seve hundred and sixty-seven buildings had been destroyed with their contents, and the financial loss was about seventy-five millions of dollars. And besides, many libraries, valuable paintings and works of art in storage had been also destroyed, for the day of the storage warehouse had not yet come.

But in the day of her calamity Boston refused outside aid and raised the sum of three hundred thousand dollars with which to relieve distress. But of this there was little to be found, for fortunately, as in the case of Baltimore last week, the fire did not reach the residential portion of the city.

What was left of this fund constitutes today what is called the Summer-street Fire Fund. The trustees make their annual report on Nov. 9, and the interest is used to purchase new kits of tools for mechanics who have lost theirs in fires from time to

In order that coming generations may read in enduring bronze the story of the Great Fire of 1872, the Bostonian Society has placed on the walls of the United State Postoffice, by permission of the proper authorities, a tablet bearing the following inscription:

This tablet placed here by the Bostonian Society. norates the great fire of November 9-10, 1872, which, beginning at the southeasterly corner

mer and Kingston streets, extended over an area of sixty acres destroyed within the business centre of the city property to the value of more than sixty millions dollars was arrested in its northeasterly progress at this point. The mutilated stones of this

I note your remarks on Louise Bonne pear in a recent number of your paper. Is it choice Western chickens and fowls, but true that the Louise Bonne is still a success ful pear in any portion of the United States? In this region it has for years been a failure. I have a fine large tree of it which I propose to cut down next spring.
The Louise Bonne with its rich, vinous flavor is, to my taste, one of the most desirable of pears where it can be grown.-J. J H. Gregory, Essex County, Mass.

> Practical Results with Mapes Manures Many of our readers are familiar with the high character and value of the Mapes Manures from a continuous use of the same year by year. Others may profit by a knowledge of the constituents of these manures, and their efficacy in raising farm and garden crops, and we recommend such to send by mail for instructive pamphlets, published by the Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Company, 143 Liberty street New York. These pamphlets may be secured free of cost by writing to the com pany's address, as above.

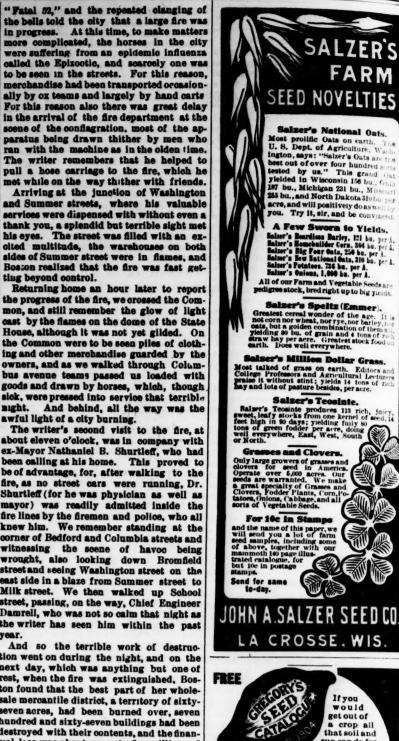
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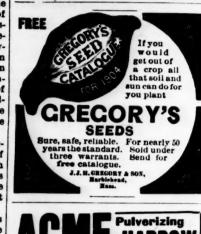
gardeners should not miss the opportunity of reading these pamphlets, for they are filled with the testimonials of practical gardeners as to the increased crops, even, on poor and sandy soil, through the use of the Mapes Manures. Growers of potatoes and garden vegetables, growers of strawberries, would be benefited by the use of the Mapes Manures. The world's record corn crops ave been raised through the use of Mapes Manures. Professor Mapes proves that corn is a comparatively sure crop with judicious fertilization, and can be made a renovating erop, and not an exhausting crop, as is generally supposed, bringing up the land to good condition for grass or general crops, besides making money from the start. There can be no doubt that the Mape Manures have the highest character and highest reputation, and that no fertilizers exceed them in value or practical use.

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The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending Feb. 24, 1904. Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals This week....4019 10,029
Last week....3641 10,029
ne year ago. 531
Horses, 392.

IES

4.944c; sneep and tumos per ews. In 10ts, \$3.00 a5.00; lambs, \$4.30@6.40.

FAT Hoos—Per pound, Western, 51@64c, live weight; shotes, wholesale——; retail, \$2.50@ \$7.00; country fressed hogs, 61@74c. VEAL CALVES-3@74c P 1.

HIDES-Brighton-64@7c P to; country lots, &

CALF SKINS—13c P h; dairy skins, 40@60c. TALLOW—Brighton, 3@34c P h; country lot

Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle	. Sheep
Maine.		Massachus	
At Brighte	m.	At Water	town.
	25	J 8 Henry	15 1
W Stanley	4	O H Forbush	16
A D Kilby	6	At Brigh	ton.
Thompson &		J S Henry	47
Hanson	43 20		20
		H A Gilmore	35
New Hamps		Scattering	50
At Brighte		L Stetson	36
J'H Neal	17	Geo Cheney	11
Sheldon & Hill	13	J Gould	6
F L Cotton	20	G H Barnes	20
A C Foss	25	P H Gavney	11
E Holden	8	A M Baggs	20
N E D M & Wool			
	40 25	Wester	
At Waterton	TH.	At Brighte	
Frank Wood	30 300	J J Kelley	70
	60	Morris Beef Co	
		Swift & Co	401
Verment.		S S Learnard	96
At Watertov	WM.	Sturtevant	
Dorand Bros	3	Halev	112
	. 0	AINEDMA	
N H Woodward	3	Co.	
		Morris Beef Co	849
AINEDMA	Wool	Swift & Co	296 1001
Co.		NEDM& Woo	
W A Ricker &		Co	6800
Co 2	25	At Waterte	
At Brighte		J Gould	150
	8	J A Hathaway	
,	-		100 1200

Expert Traffe.

For the week shipments of live stock to England were 2776 cattle, 2201 sheep and 10 horses, on five English steamers, at not so wide a range in prices. A week ago cattle were sold at a range of 10½@11½c, d. w., while latest range is 11 @11½c, showing a better feeling and easier disposals.

Shipments and destinations: On steamer Cymric, for Liverpool, 551 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 200 do. by J. A. Hathaway. On steamer Devonian, for Liverpool, 391 cattle, 1001 sheep by Swift & Co; 261 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 10 horses by E. Snow. On steamer Cambrian, for London, 298 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 296 do. by Switt & Co. On steamer Bostonian, for Manchester, 383 cattle, 1200 sheep by J. A. Hath-away; 150 cattle by J. Gould. On steamer Sarmatian, for Glasgow, 246 cattle by W. Daniels.

Heree Business.

The business of the weck has not been extensive, still a fair number were disposed of. The call is for good work horses, of 1200@1600 fbs largely. It can hardly be expected that the trade will be good until settled weather. Good horses held at strong prices. At Moses Colman & Son's sale stable, the outlook good for spring trade. It was a quiet week, with sales largely from \$50@150. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale stable were arrivals of express and freight car of Western. The quality was fair, but the trade dull, or no improvement from last week. At H. S. Harris & Sons' sale stable were 2 express and 3 freight carloads, tairly cleaned up but slow. They sold heavy draft at \$250@300; general business horses, \$150@200. At Welch & Hall Company's were sold 1 pair of 3300-fb horses at \$550, with sales at \$100@250. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable prices unchanged and slow sales.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday-The trade holds as good as last wee on beef cattle. Butchers seem ready to buy a arrivals at firm prices. The Western stock is and Massachusetts are of mixed quality, most worth from 2@31c; some at 4c. O. H. Forbus sold better class of cows at 2@34c; 2 cows, of 700 770 fbs, at 2e; 2 cows, 810 and 870 fbs, at \$1.90. W. Barnes sold 8 cows, of 1000 fbs, at 31c. J. Hathaway sold for home trade 25 steers, of 15 hs, at 5/c; 30, of 1490 hs, at 5/c; 20, of 1475 hs, 5c, with disposals at 4%c.

Milch Cows and Springers.

Some valuable cows were on sale, for which \$ 265 was paid, with sales at \$30.245. G. V. Barnes sold 2 choice cows, \$52.50 each. Fat Hogs.

Western cost firm prices, 51/2/51c, l. w. Local Artichokes, P bu French artichokes, P doz 3 50/2/20225

hegs at 61@71c, d. w. Sheep Houses.

Between 9000 and 10,000 head for the week's supply; about one-fourth of total were for export. The Western arrivals of sheep sold at unchanged prices and cost here \$2.80@4.80 \$\) 100 fbs. Lamb ranged 10c higher on best grades, with range at

Veni Calves.

Coming in somewhat more freely, but the best grades as strong as last week. The demand is sales at 7@7½c, with sales at 3½@5½c. W. F. Wallace sold 50 head (mixed in quality) at 7c. J. S. Henry sold 18 light calves, 100 fbs, at 6½c. J. Barrett sold 11 calves, 1200 fbs, at 7le

Live Poultry.

Market is not heavily stocked. Fowl, 14@15c tickens, 13@15c; cocks, 10c. Some 25,000 ths on

Droves of Venl Culves

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DPS.

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ide, 1 new ouble rrow true,

uts a 14 in. nines wild hack le or

Co.

S.A.

Maine-The Libby Company, 60; A. D. Kilby, Thompson & Hanson, 60.

New Hampshire—J. Barrett, 13; W. F. Walace, 117; Sheldon & Hill, 4; F. L. Cottop, 30; N. D. M. & Co., 80; Frank Wood, 50. Vermont—Dorand Bros., 4; R. E. French, 75; N. Woodward, 41; W. A. Ricker & Co., 90; J. S.

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 90; O. H. For-ish, 5; R. Connors, 50; H. A. Gilmore, 57; scat-ring, 125; L. Stetson, 7; George Cheney, 20; G. Barnes, 29; C. D. Lewis, 3.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

tock at yards: 1104 cattle, 1220 sheep, 26,587 155, 551 calves, 160 horses. From West, 1104 stitle, 1200 sheep, 26,400 hogs, 160 horses. Maine, c ttle, 20 sheep, 81 hogs, 140 caives. New impshire, 106 cattle, 5 hogs, 64 caives. Vermout, 8 cattle, 1 hog, 18 caives. Massachusetts, 18th the borse per selves.

cattle, 100 hogs, 329 calves.

Lesday—Run of cattle at yards, 1552 head;

Lesday—Run of cattle at yards, 1552 head;

Lead were Western. The Western were e of large weight and of good quality. The selling was at 5 c mostly. The market for cof cows held at strong prices and easy dis-sals. Sheldon & Hill sold 3 cattle, 1100 lbs, at Suedon & Hill sold 3 cattle, 1100 hs, at 3 cc 2 bologna cows, \$1.90; 2 cows, 3jc, \$3 off; 1 pair cattle, 4jc. Thompson & Hanson sold 2 cattle, 3000 hs, at 5c. J. H. Neal sold 10 cattle, 1701 hs, at 5c; 4, of 1300 hs, 42c; 2 steers, of 1200 3400 lbs, at 5c; 2, of 2390 lbs, at 4c.

Milch Cows and Springers.

ore springers on the market. A number of are delivered of calf while at the yards. would not be over plenty for a few weeks. A. D.
Kilby sold 4 choice cows at \$50. G. H. Barnes, 2
choice milch cows at \$52.50. The Libby Company
sold 5 choice cows, \$50@55; 8 cows (extra) at \$42

@47.50; 10 cows, \$35@40. J. S. Henry, 10 cows, \$45@55; 12 cows, \$35@42.

Voni Calves. Trade good and full prices paid; sales largely at 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) 7\(\frac{1}{2}\). Sheldon & Hill sold 4 calves for \$17.

A. D. Kilby sold 20 calves, 100 ibs, at 7c. C. D. Lewis sold calves at 7c.

Late Arrivale.

Wednesday—The market for milch cows opened quiet, but improved as the day advanced; more buyers than for a number of weeks, and streets in condition to move the cows. Beef cattle were late at market this morning and de-Cattle were late at market this morning and demand good; butchers were ready; to invest and prices equally as good as last week. The Libby Company had in nearly 60 mileh cows on commission at a range of \$25@70, mostly \$35@45. Arosstok (auality, \$4.50@5.75; second quality, \$4.50@5.25; hird quality, \$4.00@4.25; a few choice single pairs, \$7.00@7.50; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$2.50@3.50. Western steers, \$3.50@5.90. Store Cattle-Farrow cows, \$15@25; fancy mileh cows, \$50@70; mileh cows, \$30@48; yearlings, \$10@15; (wo-year-olds, \$15@20; three-year-olds, \$20@30. SHEEP—Per pound,live weight, 2.80@33e; extra, \$4.30@6.40.

Cattle were late at market this morning and demand good; butchers were ready; to invest and prices equally as good as last week. The Libby Company had in nearly 60 mileh cows on commission at a range of \$25@70, mostly \$35@45. Arosstok County cows are selling around \$40. T. J. Moroney sold 8 cows, of 1000 bs, at 3e; 5 cows, of 800 bs, at 19c. N. H. Woodward, 3 cows, \$25@40. W. Cullen, 1 cow \$65; 10 cows, \$55; 1 at \$50. J. S. Henry sold choice cows, \$35@46. G. H. Barnes, 4 choice cows, \$50 each; 2 at \$35; [each. J. S. Henry, 1 beef cow, 1100 ibs, at 3e; 1, of 970 ibs, at 3e; 1

None at market.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

•	BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.	
3	Wholesale Prices. Poultry, Fresh Killed.	
	Northern and Eastern-	
	Chickens, large choice, 29 th	220
	Chickens, Phil., good to fancy	21
	Broilers, 31 to 4 ha, to pair, \$ 10 184	20
	Ducks 18g	16
	Fowls 13.	15
-	Pigeons, tame, choice, P doz	13
	rigeons, tame, choice, o doz	1 75
_	com to good, P doz	g1 25
	Squabs, P doz	J2 30
	Turkeys, choice	-00
0	Turkeys, fair	12
۰	Turkeys, old 16@	
	Turkeys, No.3	14
	Broilers, common to choice 164	90
	Chickens, choice, large 15@	-
	" mixed sizes 124@	14
	Fowls, fair to choice 13.	144
-	Old cocks101@	
- 1	Ducks, spring 12@	
- 1	Geese	11
- 1	Capons, large 19@	20
- 1	" medium 16@	
- [" small	15
١	Receipts Feb. 23, were 7587 packages. Recei	pts
	for the week have been 5013 packages, c pared with 2239 packages for the same per last year.	om-

Live Poultry. Butter. Note—Assorted sizes quoted belo, 50 fb. tubs only. 30, 50 fb. tubs only.
Creamery, extra—
Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes.....
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes
Northern N. Y., large tubs.... Western, large ash tubs.....
Western, asst. spruce tubs....
reamery, northern firsts.....
reamery, western firsts.....

Renovated
Boxes
Extra northern creamery
Extra dairy
Common to good
Trunk butter in \(\frac{1}{2} \) or \(\frac{1}{2} \) b prints
Extra northern creamery
Firsts, northern creamery
Extra northern dairy
Common to good Cheese New York twins, extra, \$\psi\$ b.

New York twins, firsts, \$\psi\$ b.

New York twins, late made, \$\psi\$ b.

Vermont twins, extra.

Vermont twins, firsts.

Vermont twins, seconds.

Wisconsin twins, extra, \$\psi\$ b.

Wisconsin twins, late made, \$\psi\$ b.

Western average
Western, poor to fair
Southern fresh

Houlton Hebrons, 🏕 bu..... Houlton Green Mountains, 🤁 bu..... Native Rose and Hebrons, 🏖 bbl.... Vineland. sweet, double head, ₽ bbl... Green Vegetables.

	Romaine, Publ		2
_	Lettuce, p doz		400
ek	Celery, native, choice, & doz	1	500
all	String beans, So., P crate	1	00.
	Spinach, P bbl	3	000
of	Tomatoes, hothouse, P fb		300
th	Onlone native & bu		850
ly	Onions, choice, yellow, P bbl	. 3	000
sh	Parsnips, & bbl	1	500
	Native hothouse cress, & doz		750
)a	Cucumbers, hothouse, P doz		75
G.	Green peppers, P crate	9	75
A.	Egg plant, P crate	5	000
	Parsley, P bu	9	50
600	Parsiey, & bit		25/
at	Radishes, P doz		00
	Squash, Western, Hubbard, P ton		000
	Squash, Western, Hubbard, & ton	00	20
	Squash, small, Southern, P doz		BO S
50	Turnips, P box		08
W.	Turnips, Nova Scotia, P bbl	1	200
w.	Mushrooms, native, P fb		30.0
	Mint, P doz		100
	Leeks, P doz	1	20
	Brussels sprouts, P qt		200
al	Artichokes, P bu	2	UU

	Shallots, & Qt	Z' KULGO	
	Ovster Plant, P doz1	50a	
	Chives, 1) doz1	00@	
-	Fruit.		
•		0029	OR
1	Apples, Northern Spy2	ouas .	20
-	" King, & bbl3	00@4	w
3	" Raldwin, No. 1, 19 bbl	50@3 2	25
t	" Greening, No. 1, P bbl	25@3	25
•	" Reidwin & Green's, No. 2, 19 bbl. 1	5000	nn
	" Baldwin & Green g, No. 2, P Doi. 1	500	~
	" Greenings, fancy3	bua's	w
	" Common mixed. D bbl	50@2 (w
t	" Red Varieties, P bush. box	75@1 S	25
	" Green cook'g sorts, p bush. box.	50 a 75	
	" common, P bbl1	25.00	00
t		2002	UU
	Oranges-		
•	Florida, P box1	50@2	50
	Cranharries		
	Cape Cod, & bbl6	50@7	00
	Cape Cod. P box2	00a2 2	25
1			
	Strawberries-	000	
	Florida, p qt	200	
:	Hides and Pelts.		

" Common mixed, P bbl1	50@2 00
" Red Varieties, & bush, box	75@1 25
" Green cook'g sorts, & bush, box.	50(a)75
" common, # bbl1	25@2 00
Oranges-	F0@9 50
Florida, P box1	00/42 00
Cranberries-	E0-7 00
Cape Cod, P bbl6	00000 08
Cape Cod, P box2	00@2 20
Strawberries-	000
Florida, p qt	200
Hides and Pelts.	
Steers and cows, all weights	5@61
Hides south light green salted	14 00 11
" dry militarianianianiani	13(2)14
" buff in west	84 (4.8)
Calfaking, 5 to 12 fbs each	00a1 60
" over weights, each	80@Z Z0
Deacon and dairy skins	60@,70
Dried Apples.	
Evaporated, choice	6@7

Deacon and duning summer of	
Dried Apples.	
Evaporated, choice	6@7 5@6# 3@4
Grass Seeds.	
Cover, Western, P tb. "North, P tb. "Alsike	14@149 17@18 15@16 15@17 00@2 50 00@3 21 00@9 00 75@2 00 20@23 85@2 00 40@1 56 75@1 85 95@2 00 25@1 56
Spring rye1	35@1 50
Beans.	
9	100

Pea, choice
Pea, screened
Pea, seconds
Pea, foreign
Mediums, choice hand-picked
Mediums, screened
Mediums, screened lellow eyes, extra.

FLOUR AND GRAIN

.—The market is firm but quiet. patents, \$5 50,56 00. clear and straight, \$4 35,94 70. patents, \$5 00,55 50. clear and straight, \$4 25,95 25. Corn Meal.—\$1 06@1 10 \$\mathrew{P}\$ bag, and \$2 45@1 50 \$\mathrew{P}\$ bag; granulated, \$3 25@3 50 \$\mathrew{P}\$ bbl; granulated, \$3 25@3 50 \$\mathrew{P}\$ bbl.

Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$3 50@4 50 \$\mathrew{P}\$ bbl.

Out Meal.—Strong at \$5 55@5 70 \$\mathrew{P}\$ bbl. for olled and \$6 10@7 00 for cut and ground.

Bye Fleur.—The market is firm at \$3 50@1 50 \$\mathrew{P}\$ bbl.

Cora. Demand quiet. Steamer, yellow, 63c. Kiin dried, yellow, spot, 61c. No. 3, yellow, 57jc. New, guaranteed corn, 58jc. No. 3, yellow, 574c. New, guaranteed corn, 584c Omas.—Supply lysht, prices higher.
No. 2 clipped, white, 65c.
No. 3 clipped, white, 64dc.
Milifeced.—Market firm.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$23 00.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$22 50.
Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$22 50.
Mixed feed, \$23 00, \$25 50.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$27 25.
Linseed, \$24 50.

Markey.—Feed barley, 53@56c. .-Feed barley, 53@56c.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Anconas and Orpingtons.—J. R. C., Middlesex County, Mass: J. A. Hubbard, Berlin, Ct., keeps Anconas. and E. R. Minard, Newburyport, Mass., Mrs. W. J. Hough on, Chleopee, Mass. have Buff Orpingtons. The secretary of the Orpington Club is Wallace P. Willett, East Orange, N. J.

Cellar Rhubarb.—N. C. T. Norfolk County, Mass.: Rhubarb, grown in the cellars, is somewhat different in flavor and appearance than that grown in greenhouse benches or other locations where there is plenty of light, and thus far the cellar product has not been very favorably received in Boston markets, where the greenhouse product has been so long and favorably known. In some of the Western markets it is said that the cellar rhubarb sells to a great advantage. It is easy to experiment on a small scale and test the local markets. All that is necessary is to petition off a small part of the cellar, take up a lot of the rhubarb roots, put them on the cellar floor and fill up the spaces with earth, covering over the crowns with the soil. The roots are not taken up until late in the fall. After placing in the cellar they soon begin to send up stocks, which are brittle and clear in color. The growth is stimulated by placing a large lampor lantern in the rhubarb room, the heat being sufficient to help the growth decidedly. The object of partitioning off a cellar is to confine the heat and to prevent vegetables and fruit which CELLAR RHUBARB.-N. C. T. Norfolk County, object of partitioning off a cellar is to confine the heat and to prevent vegetables and fruit which may be stored in the same cellar from being injured by the heat and dampness caused by growing the rhubarb. When a whole cellar is devoted to the business no partitions are needed. Any underground pit will do, such as an old hotbed hole, which should be covered with boards instead of glass. Plants keep sending up sprouts for some time, which become gradually smaller. for some time, which become gradually smaller. After being used in this way through the winter, the roots are worthless for any other purpose. GREENHOUSE EQUIPMENT.—W. E. H., Hart-ford County, Ct: For water and steam pipes the best paint to use is lamp-black, formed into a thin paint with linseed oil. If this be applied when the pipes are warm, or if heated shortly after application, the pipes will soon dry and give off all the fumes that will of consequence arise, a little air being given so as to allow any fumes likely to be injurious to tender foliage plants or ferns, continuing this until there is no perceptible smell from the pipes. As to the use of steam for heating it is claimed that the automatic dampers and heat regulators make it possible to leave a small steam-heated plant over night without attention. The cost of steam pip-ing is not more than one-third that for a hot-water system on account of the difference in size of piping needed. It is claimed, on the other hand, that hot-water heating requires somewhat less fuel and less care to operate. Most of the large gardeners near Boston favor steam. They usugardeners near Boston favor steam. They usually heat a number of houses from a central boller and employ a night fireman. Many who have only one or two houses use not water for the reasons just mentioned, but it is believed that the claims of the automatic steam systems for small houses are worthy of attenuon. The preparation you mention is used by some gardeners for glazing sash, but most prefer putty, usually, home mixed, using raw linseed oil and whiting.

but still practicable. The animal must be carefully secured, because the teat is a very sensitive part, and the pain will cause kicking. It is tive part, and the pain will cause kicking. It is no easy matter to enlarge the orifice above and below, and scarify thoroughly the edges of the opening, while the cow is flying round and trying to escape the infliction of pain or to avenge it. The subcutaneous injection of cocaine, or painting the teat with a solution of this anæsthetic to produce local insensibility, is a great help i such cases, and should always be resorted to. After making the old opening to bear all the characters of a recent wound, the edges must be brought carefully into apposition by means of fine sutures, and treated with an antiseptic dressing as a common wound. In a few days the stitches need to be removed, and in due time the edges will adhere. There is, however, no certainty that the hole will not reopen when the cow comes to calve, and the full strain of milk

BUTTER AND RENOVATED STOCK .-- A. L. S. BUTTER AND RENOVATED STOCK.—A. L. S., director of chemistry, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Reply by secretary E. L. Preston, Boston Chamber of Commerce: "The Boston consumption of butter in 1903 was substantially fifty-two million pounds. No figures are kept of the movement of renovated butter, but the most reliable estimates agree that it constitutes about one-twentieth the total supply, which would be about 2,500,000 pounds. I think the amount would be under rather than over this amount."

PINISHING A VEAL CALF.

The last two weeks before sending the calf to market the feed may be increased and the calf given all it will eat provided the bowels are not affected. Succees will depend almost entirely upon the watchfulness and the skill of the feeder. As the calves get to be four to six weeks old, very often they will eat a few roots, but they should in no case have many. It will take some two weeks longer to make good catves by skim-milk feeding than it would by giving new milk. STOP THE WASTE.

Churning at too low or too high a degree of temperature causes the loss of a vast amount of butter. The list of wastes of material might be extended, and losses mentioned that in the aggregate would amount to enough to pay the taxes of the dairyman many times over, and this has a well-known dairy authority to remark that led a well-known dairy authority to remark that "the largest tax a man pays is to his ignorance."
Success in dairying consists in discovering the
eaks in the business and skillfully applying the proper remedies.

A TERRAPIN FARM.

A farmer near Salem, N. J., is starting a twelve acre terrapin farm, and will be sur rounded by a twelve-foot mud bank, surmounted rounded by a twelve-foot mud bank, surmounted by a four-foot fence, so that robbers may not break in and steal the treasure, and that the treasure may not break out land wander away. In establishing the farm, the owner "planted" one thousand cow terrapin, each one of which will be expected to lay at least twenty eggs each will be expected to lay at least twenty eggs each spring. That means twenty-thousand terrapin, and, allowing for a loss of one-half, he would be able to have ten thousand terrapin. As they grow to be "counts" in twelve years, it averages, at \$36 a dozen, the respectable sum of \$30,000. These are the Delaware Bay diamond-back, a kind which is in great demand for turtle spup.

SAVING FRUIT FROM THE BIRDS. Some complaints have been heard by the com-missioners about robins being great fruit de-

Every Year a Year of Plenty

Use fertilizers containing plenty of

POTASH

and Every Year will be a Year of Plenty. Full information will be obtained from our

Books on Fertilizers, Sent Free on Application

GERMAN KALI WORKS, . . 93 Nassau Street, New York.

The latest fashionable fad is the keeping a pet cat. They are not often allowed to roam with the same freedom as nature intended them to, therefore they cannot exercise their instinct in procuring grasses and tonics necessary to their health. A tonic is, therefore, necessary, and the Walnut Cat Food is the best for them. Keeps them healthy and active. They thrive on it.

Increases their appetite, furnishes strength and vitality, and allows the hair to be of soft allky nature. For invalid cats it is invaluable. For old cats, it gives them life and appetite. Comes in powdered form in bottles.

Try it and make your cat a beautiful pet. Send 60 cents for a bottle, or \$5.00 per dozen.

ROUGHTON & DUTTON,

Trement Street, Besten, Mass.

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE

On account of advanced age I will sell my entire herd of Short-horns, numbering about 100 head, nearly all females, of Bates, Fiat Creek Young Mary, Rosemary and other tribes, many of them with calves at foot and in good breeding condition. Have three herd sires of Scotch breeding and a number of other young buils. I MEAN BUSINESS, and will sell in lots to suit purchaser at low prices.

ABRAHAM MANN,

os miles south from Chicago on C. & E. I. Ry.

stroyers, and doing much damage to cherry and strawberry crops, but the great good they do in destroying harmful worms and grubs much more than offsets their damage to fruit and makes this species a most valuable one about the farmyard. The Rhode Island game commissioners call the attention of the fruit grower to the Russian mul-herry tree, which can be grown in this climate. Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

than offsets their damage to fruit and makes this species a most valuable one about the farmyard. The Rhode Island game commissioners call the attention of the fruit grower to the Russian mulberry tree, which can be grown in this climate without trouble. It is a rapid grower and furnishes valuable wood, and bears fruit throughout several months in the year. The fruit is much sought after by fruit-eating birds, and it is said that whenever found other fruits remain unmolested. A tree or two about a farm would probably protect all other growing iruit and would attract many beneficial species of birds whileh would more than pay for the little trouble expended in setting out the trees.

An OBJECT LESSON IN TIMBER.

The Arnold Arboretum at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, is not a forest school, but comprises a collection of trees grown according to the views of the arboriculturist or landscape gardener and not under sylvicultural conditions calculated to satisfy the requirements of the forester, or for the development of good timber-producing examples. The first raising of plants in the Ar-

not under sylvicultural conditions calculated to satisfy the requirements of the forester, or for the development of good timber-producing ex-amples. The first raising of plants in the Ar-boretum was begun in 1972-73, but it was not pos-sible to do any permanent planting of trees in their botanical groups of orders until the spring of 1886. In that year much was accomplished, and almost every year since additions have been made in the direction of completing the collec-tions. The collection of trees already placed in permanent position represents between four hundred and five hundred species, and about as many varieties and hybrids, mostly of horticultural origin. In regard to the scope of the col-lection of living trees and shrubs, it may be said to be the aim to bring together all those wild or

aboriginal species and varieties from any country which will endure our climate. THE AGE LINE FOR DAIRY COWS Some time ago we noticed in one of the ex-periment station bulletins the conclusion that after a cow has reached the age of eight years whiting.

HOLE AT SIDE OF TEAT.—H. D. H., Lamoille
County, Vt.: To effect a cure while the cow is
in milk is out of the question, and to do so when
the milk is out of the question, and to do so when simel is dry a quita a nice bit of surrery. one should go slowly. The well-bred dairy cow is just in her prime at eight years old; and at no time in her life does she respond more readily to feed than for the next four, or even more, years. All over the country the cows over ten years of age that are still doing as well as ever are numbered by thousands. It may be with some breeds, more noted for beef than milk, that early thilling is the right thing to do: also for the killing is the right thing to do; also for the coung cow that did not milk well, the selling of her at once, or as soon as it was found that food would not influence her milk, is correct; but for the generous milker there is no profit in killing her at eight years old. Milk her out, even if it takes twelve or fourteen years, and then dispose of her and get another cow to take her place. A valued member of the writer's herd is a regis-A valued member of the writer's nerd is a regis-tered Jersey, a big, robust cow, eleven years old that gives when fresh about nineteen quarts rich milk daily, and appears good for several years more of heavy milk production.

THIS IS DIVERSIFIED FARMING. The managers of the Maryville (Mo.) Street Fair offered a \$10 prize to the Nodaway County agriculturist who should exhibit the largest number of farm products grown on his farm this sea-son. W. R. Bosley of Ravenwood drove up with a wagon-load of stuff and took the prize. His wagon contained a stalk of corn 13½ feet high, white, red, yellow and speckled corn in ear, wheat rye, buckwheat, rape, timothy seed, oats, thirteen kinds of green beans and peas, three kinds of popcorn, two kinds of cucumbers, one kinds of popeorn, two kinds of cucumbers, one red pig, a turkey, two chickens, two Gu nea fowls, nedge b lls, strawberry vines, one cabbage weighing fifteen pounds, celery, summer and winter lettuce, peanuts, two kinds of beets, horse-radish, asparagus, bluestem grass, slough grass, clover hay, prairie hay, carrots, green mustard, six kinds of pickles, seven kinds of jelly, jam, cherries, three kinds of parsnips, three gourds, two kinds of sunflower seed, sweet corn, can of honey, castor bean, one sunflower, the can of honey, castor bean, one sunflower, the flower of which measured forty-six inches in circumference, sugar cane, two kinds of millet in stalk, an oyster plant, four kinds of radishes, turnips, four kinds of Irish potatoes, two kinds of sweet potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, two kinds of squash, green lettuce and onions.

Water Lifting. We have but to know your needs to give you highest service in PUMPS

ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED.

Charles J. Jager Co., 174 High St., Beston, Mass

HUSBAND'AND WIFE require board and Farm from June, 1904, with every facility to enable them to acquire practical knowledge in farming. Location desired near some State Experiment Station. Address with full particulars, Care P. O. Bex 1985, Besten, Mass.

PROBATE COURT.

ROSSVILLE, ILL.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of SILAS L. ALEXANDER, late of Holliston, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Charles G. Alexander of Holliston, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first day of March, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a new-paper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIEE, Esquire First Judge of said Court, this fourth day of February, in the year one-thousand nine hundred

ruary, in the year one thousand nine hundre and four. W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of TIMOTHY E. STUART, late of Newton, in

To all persons interested in the estate of TIMOTHY E. NTUART, late of Newton, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, John A. Emery, surviving trustee under the will of said deceased, has presented for allowance, the second account of his and Ronald A. Stuart's trust under said will:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probase Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the eighth day of March, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forencon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said trustees are ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper publish d in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, post-paid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at leas', before said Court, and by mailing, post-paid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at leas', before said Court, this seventeenth day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and lour.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

GREEN BROS., Farmland, Ind FOR SALE---STALLIONS

One Belgian, seven years old; one Percheron three years old. Sound and best of breeders Will give guarantee with both horses. Address BOX 344, Napoleon, O. FOR SALE

For the next sixty days I will sell colts, filles and brood mares at very low prices, or will trade for unincumbered lands in Iowa and Minnesots. Send for catalogue. Address G. W. SHERWOOD, St. Paul, Minn. Helle! Central No. 55. G. C. VOGE, JR., breeder of the up-to-date EXCELSIOR HERD OF DUROCS, West Alexandria, O.

We breed the large, growthy, heavy kind. Spring pigs of either sex now ready to ship.

I. J. LORTON, Union City, Ind.

Short-horns, AT "LIVE AND LET LIVE" PRICES. Scotch and highly Scotch-topped cows and heifers bred or open. Bulls 7 months to 24 months. Satis fastion guaranteed. J. D. WILLIAMS, Vincennes, Ind.

Durec-Jersey Pigs. March and April farrow, both sexes, unrelated. C. C. MCCUTCHEN, Canton, Ill.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

To all persons interested in the estate of JOHN P. HANDRAHAN, late of Tignish, in the County of Prince and Province of Prince Edward Island, deceased, or in the personal property hereinatter described, and to the Treasurer and Receiver-General of said Commonwealth.

wealth.

WHEREAS, Mary Handrahan, appointed administratirs of the estate of said deceased, by the Nurrogate Court for the County of Prince in the Province of Prince Edward Island, has presented to said Court her petition representing that as such administratrix she is entitled to certain personal property situated in said Commonwealth, to wit:

A deposit in the Cambridgeport Savings Bank of \$280. Book No. 47811, and praying that she may be licensed to receive or to sell by public or private sale on such terms and to such person or persons as she shall think fit—or otherwise to dispose of, and to transfer and convey such estate.

dispose of, and to transfer and convey such estate.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first day of March, A. D. 1994, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massa-CHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the hast publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by serving a copy of said citation on the Treasurer and Receiver-General of said Commonwealth fourteen days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifth day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ATDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of JOHN F. JOHNSON, late of Biddeford, in the County of York and State of Maine, deceased.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court, by Frances A. Johnson, with certain papers purporting to be copies of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of the probate thereof in said State of Maine duly authenticated, representing that at the time of his death, said deceased had estate in said County of Middlesex, on which said will may operate, and praying that the copy of said will may be filed and recorded in the Registry of Probate of said County of Middlesex, and letters testamentary thereon granted to her without requiring sureties on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the eighth day of March, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, finny you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give

cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUERTIS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the first publication to be thirty days, at least, before said Court. Witness, CHABLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twentieth day of January, in the year one thousawd nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

FARMERS' WANTS

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the

NEW England woman, Protestant, good cook and nurse, with a helpful boy of 14 years, wants post-ton as working housekeeper. Would go to the country. Address, with particulars. A. C., Box 2314, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A girl for the summer. Small family on farm. Work light. BOX 6, Hamilton, Mass.

OR SALE—Victor half circle hay press, in drst-class order. Bargain. Capacity one ton per hour. W. S. VINTON, R F D No. 2, Rockville, Ct.

WANTED—Strong, middle-aged, married man for farm work. Good milker; Protestant preferred. No smail family; thirty-four dollars per month, with good cottage and garden. One who would be willing to board three or four men. Good, steady place for a reliable man. State full particulars to C. SIMPKINS, Supt. Oak Hill Farm, Peabody, Mass.

STAMPS 100 all different foreign, 10 cents; 50 all different United States, 10 cents. RAYEN STAMP CO., Box 201, Niles, O. TREES—\$1 worth up at wholesale prices. Send to G. C. STONE'S, Wholesale Nurseries, Dansville, N.Y., for \$\in\$-page cai alog. Established 37 years. Secure varieties now, pay in spring.

MPROVED large English Yorkshire swine, from im ported stock. A. A. BRADLEY, Frewsburg, N. Y.

DOSITION wanted on a Poultry Farm by single man, willing to do anything that is in the business. Has made a study of poultry for past seven years. Address. C. W. HOWE, 33 Hopkins St., New Dorchester, Mass.

WANTED—A working farmer, married, no children, preferred; 45 acres, near Warren, R. I. Must understand care of fowls, horses, cows, etc. Wages 40 dollars per month, cottage and vegetables free. Address in handwriting of applicant, P. O. BOX 1885, Boston, Mass., stating age, nationality and reference-WE furnish good situations in Christian families at good wages at all kinds of housework. Write te SALVATION ARMY EMPLOYMENT DEPART-MENT, 124 W. 14th street, New York City.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale.
G. C. FORRISTER, Framingham. Mas-ARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES—Spring and fail pigs from carefully, selected herd of imported and American stock of highest quality. B. G. BENNETT, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Farmer with small family, capable of taking charge of farm with small dairy, and whose wife can do plain cooking for club members when required, and who is neat and tidy. Must be strictly temperate and reliable and with good references. Address, F. O. BOX 524, Winsted, Ct., Station

WANTED—Housekeeper, American, from 20 to 40.
W reference required (preference one who plays pluno some, for company.) House with modern in provements in city, two in family. Can attend church No big Sunday dinners, good home, good pay. Address C. A. HESELTINE, Agt. B. & M., Personal Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Good farmer in institution for boys
Positively no liquor or tobacco. Wages \$30 per
month. For particulars address BOX 162 Waipole

WANTED—At once, single man, or boy over 17, on farm; good home with family, permanent position to right parties. P. O. BOX 58, Blackinton, Masse WANTED—Single man on dairy farm, good milker steady job to good man. FRANK D. MERRELL West Hariford, Ct.

N able-bodied girl for general housework, St. Give references. PROSPECT FARM, South Framing ham, Mass.

MIDDLE-AGED man on farm, either married o

Our Domes.

The Workbox. KNITTED TUMBLER DOILY.

This doily was knitted of No. 100 linen thread on two No. 19 steel needles. Larger needles and coarser thread will produce larger doilies. Cast on fifty-two stitches. knit across plain once. (k means plain knitting; 02 means thread over twice; p means to seam or purl; S means slip off to other

needle without knitting.)
1st row—Slip 1, knit 26, knit 3 together. over twice, knit 3 together (*) (over twice, knit 3 together, knit 1) 4 times, over twice, knit 1, out of next stitch, knit 1 and purl 1, in last stitch, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1.

2d row-Slip 1, knit 6, purl 1 (knit 3, purl 1) 4 times (*) knit 2, purl 1, knit 26, leave stitches on needle unknitted, turn.

3d row—Slip 1, knit 23, knit 3 together,

over twice, knit 3(*) (over twice, knit 3 together, knit 1) 4 times, over twice, knit 7. 4th row-Bind off 5, knit 2, purl 1 (knit 3, purl 1) 4 times (*), knit 4, purl 1, knit 23, leave 4 unknitted.

5th row-Slip 1, knit 20, knit 3 together, over twice, knit 5; now work like first from

6th row-Work like second row to (*) knit 6, purl 1, knit 20, leave 6. 7th row-Slip 1, knit 17, knit 3 together, over twice, knit 7, like third row from (*). 8th row-Like fourth row to (*), knit 8, purl 1, knit 17, leave 8.

9th row-Slip 1, knit 14, knit 3 together over twice, knit 9, like first row from (*). 10th row-Like second row to (*), knit 10, purl 1, knit 14, leave 10.

11th row—Slip 1, knit 11, knit 3 together, over twice, knit 2, narrow, over twice, knit 3 together, over twice, narrow, knit 2, like third row from (*). 12th row-Like fourth row to (*), knit 4,

purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 4, purl 1, knit 11, leave 12 unknitted. 13th row-Slip 1, knit 8, knit 3 together, over twice, knit 2, narrow, over twice, knit 5, over twice, narrow, knit 2, like first row

from (*). 14th row-Like second row to (*), knit 4,

purl 1, knit 6, purl 1, knit 4, purl 1, knit 8, leave 14 unknitted. 15th row—Slip 1, knit 8, over twice, knit 3 together, knit 2, over twice, knit 3 together,

knit 1, knit 3 together, over twice, knit 2, knit 3 together (*) (over twice, knit 1, knit 3 together) 4 times, over twice, knit 7.
16th row—Like fourth row to (*) (4 plain purl 1) 3 times, 7 plain, leave 16 unknitted. 17th row—Slip 1, knit 7, over twice, knit 3 together, narrow, knit 1, over twice, kni 3

together, over twice, knit 1, narrow, knit 3 them before the curtains are put in the together (*) (over twice, 1 plain, knit 3 together) 4 times, over twice, knit 1, knit 1 and purl 1 in next stitch, in last stitch, knit 18th row-Like second row to (*), knit 4

purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 4, purl 1, knit 6, 19th row-Slip 1, knit 6, over twice, knit

3 together, knit 7, knit 3 together, like fifteenth row from (*). 20th row-Like fourth row to (*), knit 10, purl 1, knit 5, leave 20.

21st row-Slip 1, knit 5, over twice, knit 3 together, knit 5, knit 3 together, like seventeenth row from (*). 22d row-Like second row to (*), knit 8,

purl 1, knit 4, leave 22. 23d row-Slip 1, knit 4, over twice, knit 3 together, knit 3, knit 3 together, like fifteenth row from (*).

24th row-Like fourth row to (*), 6 plain, purl 1, knit 3, leave 24. 25th row-Slip 1, knit 3, over twice, knit 3

together, knit 1, knit 3 together, like seventeenth row from (*). 26th row-Like second row to (*), knit 4,

purl 1, knit 2, leave 26. 27th row-Slip 1, knit 2, over twice, slip 2, narrow, pass the 2 slipped stitches over narrowed one, like fifteenth row from (*). 28th row-Like fourth row to (*), knit 2, purl 1, knit 29. Repeat from first row 14 times, then bind off loosely and join

neatly to cast on stitches.

The Gospel of Much Chewing.

Disease is nothing but dirt, according to Herace Fletcher, whose gospel of clean eattion of many well-known physiologists, among whom are Sir Michael Foster, formerly of Cambridge, England, and Prof. Russell H. Chittenden of Yale. It is asserted by Mr. Fletcher and his followers that his method of eating not only renders the body clean within, but also is a panacea for most, if, indeed, not all, of the ills to which humanity is supposed to be heir.

Each mouthful of the macerated wheat, which is his chief article of diet, requires at least eight hundred bites to render a part of it fit to be swallowed, according to Mr. Fletcher's rule. It was while searching. not for a fountain of youth, but a Bethesda, as physicians had confessed their inability to heal him, that Mr. Fletcher became convinced that malnutrition is the cause of most diseases. In studying from this starting point, he reached the conclusion that the malassimilation which causes this must arise from some voluntary violation of nature's laws, since subconscious action is of necessity in accord with them.

As the action of the stomach and lower digestive tract is involuntary, he reasoned that the difficulty must be in the mouth, where the action is voluntary, and he began at once to study its office in connection with digestion. He soon discovered, among other untabulated physiological facts, that, after he had formed the habit of so thoroughly insalivating his food, both liquids and solids, that it became tasteless, he swallowed it without voluntary effort, and also that he experienced a curious inability to swallow food not so thoroughly masticated; finding that the throat through no act of his will closed against that which had not been reduced to the consistency of cream. While he was pursuing these investigations, Mr. Fletcher's attention was called to Mr. Gladstone's assertion that each mouthful of food should be bitten thirty-two times. He made a careful study of this and found that while some food is reduced to a creamy mass, which, so to put it, swallows itself, with less than half the number of bites set down by Mr. Gladstone, other kinds of food require hundreds of

More than this, he found that the same kind of food at one time would require much more chewing than at another, showing that the saliva is not only an important factor in reducing food to the state when it passes the guarding fauces without challenge, but that its power as a solvent is

While making these experiments Mr. the germ of the disease is almost always Fletcher found that a young garden onion present in the body—especially in the sequenced 792 bits hefore it disappeared by mouth, throat and nose. The question, required 722 bites before it disappeared by involuntary swallowing, but that when this then, is one, not of avoiding the germ, but

is perfectly accomplished the muscular folds or convolutions of the throat and the back part of the mouth, which includes the pal-ate, and which in repose form a perfect food ate, and which in tendentially and empty the filter, will act automatically and empty the mouth by involuntary swallowing, while the fibrous, insoluble remainder will, also by an involuntary action, be returned from the back to the front of the mouth, and should be removed as are cherry pits, the seeds and skins of grapes and other indigestible substances. When this is done, it is surprising to see what a bulk of tough fibre, hulls of corn, skins of fruit and other unsoluble matter, in which there is no courishment, most people are in the habit of sending to the digestive tract, which must be irritated and deranged, to say nothing of more subtle and serious bad effects.

Dr. van Someren, a practicing physician in Venice, who is an enthusiastic convert to Mr. Fletcher's method of eating, points out that it is something that must be acquired, and that it can only be accom-plished by patient, thoughtful effort, as the habits of a lifetime must be changed. He tates that the shortest time in which the reflex in deglutition has been known to be established is four weeks, and that it was done in that length of time only by avoiding conversation when eating and concentrating the attention on keeping the food in the mouth until complete alkaline reduction had taken place, as indicated by its becom

ing tasteless. By practicing this thorough insalivating of his food, Dr. van Someren says that he has been cured of inherited gout and of eczema, frequent boils and severe head-aches when all remedies known to the medical profession had failed to give him relief. From his experience and the experiments he has made, he has become convinced that dyspepsia would cease to exist if patients would bite their food until its original taste disappeared and it was carried into the stomach by involuntary swallowing. In fact, he declares that most diseases would disappear if this method of eating was a universal habit.-N. Y. Sun.

Laundering Lace Curtains.

Years ago before lace curtains were sent to the laundry to have them cleaned, they lasted much longer than they do now. This is due to the strong chemicals used by professional cleaners, and to the rough handling they are apt to receive. When the curtains are taken down, remove the hooks or other fastenings, pick out any tacking threads, and shake them well to rid them of dust that has accumulated. Look closely to find every tiny tear or break, and darn water, for these breaks always become much larger if left until after the washing is done. Pour a quart of boiling water over half a cupful of gold-dust washing powder and stir until it is dissolved then pour it into a tub half full of hot water. Put the curtains in it and stir and work them about for ten minutes, then leave them to soak over night. This loosens the dirt and cleanse them without hard rubbing which would break the threads. In the morning, rub them between the hands, fold smoothly and pass through the wringer. Put them in a boiler with a suds prepared as before and let them boil briskly ten minutes. When they are taken from this they should be rinsed through two waters. adding a little bluing to the second if a clear white is desired. Dip in strained coffee if you wish to make them an ecru shade, then dip them in a very thin boiled starch.

If you have an old-fashioned quilting frame, it is a simple matter to dry the curtains, for several pair may be fastened in it at one time and dried quickly. If one is careful to place every scallop straight and stretch them just enough to keep them from wrinkling, they will not need ironing, and will be as smooth and fresh looking as new curtains. Or you can spread clean sheets over the carpet of a room that is not in use, and after stretching them as smooth as pos sible, pin or tack them in place. Spread the curtains on these, stretching every scallop just right, and pin them in place.

Right and Left-Handedness.

The question of right and left-handedness is so frequently brought up that any investigations or light on the subject cannot fail to be of general interest. It has been observed that infants who crawl about on all fours make much more use of the right than the left, unless they are left-handed. A scientist accounts for this by declaring that right-handedness is caused by the location of the organs of the dy. The heart being on the left side causes very much greater weight than on the right. During active life the heart and arteries filled with blood make the increased weight of that side an item of some importance. The centre of gravity is, therefore, thrown more to the lett side. This being the case, the right arm is much more free than the left. There may be also a provision of nature in the use of the right hand more than the left. Throwing a ball, striking with a hammer or other violent exercise might have a depressing or injurious effect upon the heart if done with the left hand. This theory of balance and weight is by far the most rational one that has been suggested and its further development will be watched with great interest.—Health Culture.

The Prevention of Pneumonia

Because of its extensive prevalence and high rate of mortality, pneumonia has been aptly called the yellow fever of the North; and indeed it was, in its destructiveness to human life, a keen rival of yellow fever in the days before the American army doctors in Cuba robbed yellow fever of its power

Most persons have an impression that neumonia is of common occurrence, but they do not realize that during the winter and spring months, when it is most prevaent, it is in some years the cause of more deaths than any other single disease. This is due not only to its prevalence, but also to its great mortality, for of all whom the disease attacks nearly one-half die.

This fact speaks ill for the methods of treatment employed, and emphasizes the need of prevention. The fact that pneumonia prevails chiefly in the winter and early spring has given rise to the popular belief that it is caused by catching cold, and this in a restricted sense is correct

Pneumonia is a germ disease, due to the poison elaborated by a special micro-organism; but a knowledge of this fact helps little in avoiding the disease, for the reason that

was accomplished it left no odor.

Simply put, Mr. Fletcher's contention is that the office of the teeth is so to reduce able soil for its development, and it is only when they have been changed in some way when they have been changed in some way are the can take place. This of preventing its growth.

ways—by catching cold, by the loss of sleep, by living and especially sleeping in badly ventilated rooms, by the abuse of alcoholic drinks, by habitual overeating, by worry, in fact, by any of the agents, physical or mental, which depress the vital powers.

The prevention of pneumonia resolves itself simply into the avoidance of all those depressing influences which render the system vulnerable to the attack of the pneumonia germ; in other words, it consists in living according to the laws of a rational

living according to the laws of a rational hygiene—pure air and deep breathing; plenty of water internally and externally; plain food in moderate quantity; abstinence from alcohol; plenty of sleep; bedroom windows open all night, and finally, the cultivation of a poised and unirritable spirit .- Youth's Companion.

Value of a Direct Gaze.

The effect of a full, straightforward gaze on the person to whom one is speaking is not as a rule sufficiently considered. And yet there is nothing in personal intercourse that carries more weight than a direct gaze It is the medium for sympathy, the mental telegraphy that brings speaker and hearer in touch with each other. Every one has experienced the gene of talking to a person whose wandering glances betray their part of interest, but one often fails to analyze the subtle attraction of an attentive eye that stimulates and inspirits one all unconciously while one converses.

Children should be taught early in life to look fearlessly and confidingly into the eyes of any one who addresses them; the habit will be of good service to them in after years. The prevailing idea that shifty eyes betoken duplicity, however, while a steadfast regard shows an honest disposition, is not a correct one. Shyness is responsible in many cases for an averted glance, while the bold, bright eyes of many a young vagabond often serve only as an aid to deception and fraud, so that it is hardly fair to condemn a person who is unable, as the saying is, to "look one straight in the face," and it should be considered more of a misfortune than an evidence of untrustworthiness. People who are called magnetic almost always, it may be noticed, have a pronounced visual power. The interest that they feel, or profess to feel, in others, is intensified by a certain concentration in their regard, which seems to include alone the person addressed. It is flattering and attractive and invar ly affects the other person favorably.-New

Fatality of Whooping Cough.

Eliza H. Root calls attention to the fact that this disease is too little dreaded by the medical profession and that it is by no means the simple affair that many seem to

From the United States census of 1900 we find that 663 died in New York from whooping cough and 549 from scarlet fever. In Chicago 141 died from whooping cough and 373 from scarlet fever; Philadelphia, 179 from whooping cough, 182 from scarlet fever, and so on in the different cities. Death from whooping cough occurs most frequently from pneumonia as a complica-tion that induces heart failure, or a bronchitis may occur that ends in suffocation Asphyxia or marasmus due to the continued ejecting of the food or loss of appetite may cause death.

Even when death does not occur, severe disturbance of the nervous system may remain, as weakness of the intellect and memory, imbecility. Visual defects, strabismus blindness and deafness, partial or complete and even deafmutism may remain. Whooping cough, it is evident, should be under the control of health authorities, subject to quarantine and other preventive measures s much as scarlet fever.—Woman's Medical Journal.

Domestic Hints.

WILD DUCK SOUP.

If ducks are sedgy or fishy parboil each with carrot inside its body, then take out the carrot You will find that all the een absorbed by the carrot. Cut up the ducks eason each piece with salt and pepper and lay ave four ducks. Add three sliced onlons and ablespoonful of ground sage, also a quarter of a pound of butter divided in four parts and each part rolled in flour. Pour in water enough to nake a rich soup and let it boil slowly till all the lesh has left the bones; skim it well. Thicken t with boiled or roasted chestnuts, peeled an it with boiled or roasted chestnuts, peeled and mashed. A glass of Madeira or sherry, or the juice of a lemon or orange will be found an im-provement. In taking up the soup be careful to leave the bits of bone and meat in the bottom of he pot.—What to Eat.

MINCED BEEF. Chop four pounds of lean beef very fine. Mix with it six soda crackers, rolled fine, three beater eggs, 1½ tablespoonfuls of salt, one tablespoo ful of pepper, one-half of a small nutmeg, grate four tablespoonfuls of milk or cream, and butter the size of an egg, melted. Mix all thoroughly with the hand, make into a loaf and bake well in a dripping pan 14 hours. Place on top of the loa before baking thin slices of salt pork. This i good hot and most excellent served cold and sliced thin for tea or luncheon.

ROAST TURKEY. ose turkeys with white flesh and fat. Thos with long hairs should be avoided, also those whose backs and legs have a slight purple tinge. The birds when young have smooth, black legs, with (in the cock) short spurs. The feet of young turkeys will be supple. The turkey young turkeys will be supple. The turkeyshould be hung as long as possible without acquiring any taint. In cold weather it will keep uite a fortnight. Draw it carefully. Fill the reast with veal forcemeat, omitting the suct and truss it into a good shape. It will take from and truss it into a good analys. It will take from 1½ to two hours to roast; and should be basted well with butter or good dripping. It is well to cover the breast with buttered paper or slitted bacon; this should be removed half an hour before it is finished. It may be served with fried baked sausages placed round it. To make the baked sausages placed round it. To make the gravy, cut one pound of gravy beef into small pleces, simmer it with the giblets in three plus of water, with one onlon sliced, for three hours Thicken it with two ounces of flour, and pour a little round the turkey. The gravy from the turkey should be mixed with it; the remainder should be served in a sauceboat. A turkey may be stuffed with chestnut forcement er truffles. It is most excellent stuffed with must ooms and served with a mushroom sauce.

FIG ROLL. Three eggs, one cupful each of sugar and lour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar and one half teaspoonful of soda; bake in a goodsized, shallow pan. Beat the white of or frosting, chop half a dozen large figs, a dozen raisins and a little citron, stir into the frosting, spread on the cake and roll up.

BUTTER TAFFY. The ingredients are two cups of sugar, half a cup of water, two teaspoonfuls of vinegar and

utter the size of an egg. ROMANOFF PUDDING.

Make a chestnut cream, the same as for ice eam, having the chestnuts cooked with sugar. After this is frozen incorporate half the same quantity of whipped cream. Have a two-quart pudding mould packed in salted ice, coat the interior with uncooked orange ice-cream and fill the centre in separate layers: first the chestnut food that each particle can be acted upon by the saliva, which is freed by the action of the mouth for this purpose. When this change may be effected in a number of cut lengthwise in four; have the top layer of the ice-cream: cover the mould. Freeze one hour and a half, and turn it out on a napkin.

Hints to Housekeepers. The peculiar lifeless taste of water which has been boiled for drinking purposes, can be de-stroyed by beating it with an egg beater before

"You all look very smart," said a neighbor who had dropped into a friend's house one evening for an after-dinner call. "Do you expect company? The mistress of the house and her two daughters both wore light demi-toilettes and the men were in evening dress. "It's all Robert's doing," laughed the mother. "We are trying to live up to him. When he came home from Oxford, he came over to dinner in regulation evening clothes. 'Going out, Bob?' asked his sister.' No,' he answered. 'Why do you ask?'. 'Because you are so dressed up,' said the other girl. I hope,' said Robert, 'that it is in me to show as much respect to my mother and sisters as I would show to any other woman.' The girl looked conscious. One was in a shirt waist and short skirt, and the other was in a rather shabby tea gown. 'It. doesn't signify, as we are all alone,' she had said to me a few moments before when I suggested a change. I did not say anything, but the next evening I took a little pains with my toilette, and was pleased to see that both of my daughters had donned pretty house gowns. The other boys scoffed at first, but the youngest, who rather liked to be'up to date, boldly followed his brother's lead, and Jim after a while gave in. 'Of course I could not be the only one,' he explained. And do you know," continued the "You all look very smart," said a neight 'Of course I could not be the only one,' he ex-plained. And do you know," continued the mother, "that it has made a great difference in other things. The family are more conversa-tional and entertaining—they have better manfool it behooves me to take more pains with the dinner when the family seems to consider it a function. After all, there is a great moral power to clothed "the behoover me to the seems to consider it a function. After all, there is a great moral power to clothed "the behood to be a seem to consider it as function." in clothes," she concluded.

That toilet soaps are not good as a shampo f r the hair is the verdict of a hair specialis "Don't you know." he says, "that soap was first used as a hair bleach? Soap—any kind and the best kind—possesses bleaching qualities still, along with its cleansing properties, and unless you want your locks to fade and lose their lustre, bleach, in other words, you will eschew toilet soaps in this capacity. Of course, tar soaps and the other soap that are prepared especially for hampoo purposes, are quite a different matter. It is a good idea to put a little shot in the bot

be knocked over by careless hands. Spun sugar is greatly in favor. Nothing cou look prettier than ice-cream in form of white roses served in a tiny basket of green spun roses served in a tiny basket of green spun sugar. Many of the spun sugar ice cups come in the form of flowers, some are rough straw hats, some are bird nests, and the triumph of art is a white wicker wheelbarrow filled with white violets, all in the sugar. At one luncheon the cake was an oblong loaf iced with chocolate. Across the top extended a long spray of lilles of the valley in white icing with pale green and white leaves. The ice-cream was in shape of lilies of the valley and green leaves. It was brought in on a round Sheffield tray. Each individual ice lay on a lace-paper mat around the edge of the tray. In the centre was a cluster of the real flowers and ferns. This was placed be fore the hostess, who served the ices on cut-glass saucers. A pretty centrepiece noted at a florist's the other day was a large basket with a handle and two lids. One of the lids was raised half-way and fastened to the handle by a large bow of lavender ribbon. From the basket peep nedley of spring flowers, jonquils, crocuses, narcissi, giving the appearance of a basketful of the flowers.—What to Eat.

This salad is vouched for as being exceedingly good: Chop cold boiled macaroni in rather small pieces and mix it with chopped white cabbage. The macaroni should not have been dressed with heese or tomato sauce. Toss in a mayonnaise and serve on lettuce leaves.

A delicious hot dessert to be served in rame kins is made of one cupful of bananas, chopped very fine, two cupfuls of cream, whipped stiff, and five eggs. Stir the fruit and cream together carefully without destroying the lightness of the latter, and the eggs well beaten, but not sepa-rated, and half fill the buttered ramekins with the mixture. Bake in a quick oven until they are light and delicately browned. Serve with sugar and cream as soon as they come from the oven. A souffle will fall if it is allowed to stand until it opls.

Potatoes, when cooked in their skins, should have a small piece cut from one end, in order to allow the steam to escape in cooking.

When a boy's room is not furnished with a couch, the boy is apt to lie on the bed to read. the chances of his removing his shoes or pro-tecting the white spread before lying down being extremely slender. Rather than indulge in vain remonstrances, banish the white spread altomade to fit into the color scheme of the room Have the centre of the spread plain, with a border twelve to eighteen inches deep of figured denim, fleur-de-lis, or something similar. The denim takes on a better color as repeated washings dull its first brightness. It does not easily wrinkle and the comfort of the boy is insured.

Fashion Motes.

e°e Some charming lightweight and transpar-ent gowns are being made for the fortunate ones who are able to turn their backs on the New York February and March, and spend the rest of the bleak season in Southern resorts. The printed nets, which were admired last year and promise to be even more popular this year, are well suited for the South. Nothing could be prettler for informal dancing gowns, and the trimming most suitable for them is Valenciennes lace. A lovely blue and white evening gown fo a pride was of white net, with a large organdie design of light blue laurel flowers and sprays. The skirt was full and was corded and shirred half-way between the belt and the knees. Shirrings also appeared directly above the full flounce which formed the train. The flounce was inlet with Valenciennes motifs, and trimmed around the foot with several lace ruchings. The bodice was full and bloused ever so little over the crush girdle of dark blue velvet, from which long velvet ribbon ends fell in the back. Around the top of the low neck two straight folds were laid flatly, these extending over the top of the sleeve to make the long. A narrow lace ruching headed the folds and softened the contact of the net against the skin. Below the folds fell a pointed wide Valenciennes lace, so arranged that the front lay in a sort of jabot. The sleeves were puffs with a fall of the wide lace.

6°a A corn yellow net, made over yellow taffets, had great yellow roses in its design, with splashes of green and brown, warmed with light ed. It was trimmed with yellow lace bands, for of them running down the front and sides of the fitted skirt to within twelve inches of the hen The ends of the bands were rose-like medallion of lace edged with tiny ruches of yellow chiffon A second medallion, finished in the same way was applied farther up each lace band. The bodice has a shaped bertha, trimmed with lace, put on almost without fulling, and with inset medallions of lace edged with chiffon ruching. There was a large medallion in the front and smaller ones on either side. Elbow sleeves of lace-edged ruffles; sash of black velvet ribbon.

a°a For a little maid's dainty gown, to be worn at children's parties and for other state occa-sions, a white net covered with bunches of pink blossoms was chosen. It was made with a full, gathered skirt, tucked above the wide hem, and trimmed between the groups of tucking with inch-wide bands of Valenciennes insertion. The low-necked bodice had a wide, shaped bertha ruffle, which fell to the elbows, quite covering the puffed sleeves. This was trimmed with three rows of insertion and an edge of lace. A pink atin ribbon sash and satin sh oulder knots com-

pleted a charming little frock.

e. Very few of us go away in the winter, however, and not all of us have need of these airy frocks at any season of the year. It is a matter

as satisfactory in all ways as the manufacturers promised, and it is to be hoped that fashion will allow them another season's vogue. On one of the shopping streets was seen such a pretty gown of gray velveteen. It quite brightened a dark, threatening day. The skirt was plaited in broad side plaits in the back, and the plaits were continued in the form of a deep flounce at the sides and in the front. The short jacket was collarless and opened over a vest of pale blue peau de sole, with a high stock of the same material. With the gown was worn a tricorne hat erial. With the gown was worn a tricorne hat of mole, the exact shade of the velveteen rimmed with a large blue coque's plume.

oo Everything is to be tucked, we are in-formed; but the tucks are by no means to be the straight around or even up-and-down variety. Tucks in all sorts of circular and crescent-shaped designs are presaged. Soft silks and pongees yield themselves to this sort of needlework ma-

yieig themselves to this sort of needlework ma-nipulation. Of course, it is all hand-done. •a. A simple but pretty gown of warm gray cashmere has the full, long skirt bordered with a four-inch band of velveteen of the same shade, edged on either side with narrow bands of mink. eaged on either side with narrow bands of mink. The waist is of shirred crepe de chine, over which is laid a deep pelerine yoke of the velveteen, edged with fur. This yoke is round and slightly pointed in the very front. Long, pointed bands, fur bordered, are laid over the shoulder seams and fall to the elbow over full sleeves of the crepe de chine. The sleeves are gathered into high cuffs of white lace, and there is a collar and tie ends of the lace.

•• This model is seen a great deal lately, modi-

ed in various ways. There is a craze for gowns where the waist is a tiny bolero, pelerine, or sailor collar of the skirt material over a blouse of thin material or lace. It is a pretty, graceful fashion and furnishes a hint for making over gowns. A gown of champagne pink cloth of a very soft and pliable quality is made with a box-plaited skirt and is trimmed with a ribbon design of silk passementerie of the same color. The blouse is white lace, and over it is worn a short boler of the cloth, quite covered with the passe-menterie. The bolero meets at the throat and opens widely below, and has the merest scraps of sleeves. The lace sleeves are very full, and across the fullest part is applied a waved piece of the cloth. ee Comparing these late winter gowns with the few spring models on view, one sees little change in the general outline, or silhouette, as an

artist would call it. The same long, drooping shoulders, the slender waist, sloping without abruptness into the line of the hips, the same flare of the skirt about the feet. Sleeves are more trimmed, especially at the top. There they are tight fitting, and the trimming is in the form of applications and lace inserts. Only they must life is be trimmed; that seems to be the rule. Usually the trimming is but a continuation of the waist decoration, and must always correspond with it. . There are plenty of new hats to be seen. fost of them are turban-shaped, but that is no sign that the turban will rule after the first spring days. We need small hats at the beginning of a season. Some of the new ones are stiff and formal to ugliness; round-box shapes, with a stiff frill of ribbon around the brim, sometimes furnished with a small conventional wreath of roses in the centre of the frill. One of these formal turbans was of brown chiffon velvet in the crown, and was trimmed with shaded-brown on on either side of the box brim, the ribbon being quilled, to imitate the birds' breasts which are so often used to trim these turbans. The decoration was ingenious and pretty. There will be any number of three-cornered shapes. One pretty straw, deep tan, with a facing of woodrown, plaited straw, was simply trimmed with a half-wreath of cream roses, shading to light orange, with a brown quill thrust through them

dark brown was much in evidence, and the trim-ming showed only at the back and sides. •°• A light mode brown satin straw turban to sit wellover the face has a rolling brim wider in the back than in the front and flattened against the crown in the back. A fold of brown chiffon velvet fills the space between the brim and crown, and a fold of velvet helps to hold the flatness in the back. From this fold two beautiful skyblue wings are brought forward over the crown on either side of the hat.

in front. The brim flared sharply, so that the

5% A fabric which appeared early last spring only to disappear after a brief popularity was a chiffon voile in shepherd's checks, of blue, green, mauve, brown and pink combined with white. It is, of course, understood that a shepherd's plaid, or check, as it is called, can never nave but two colors. This dainty fabric is again seen, and although a shepherd's plaid is not exactly an elegant design, the handsomest frock have been made of chiffon voile. It is rather ex pensive for a wash material—\$1.95 a yard—but it is forty-six inches wide, and has too much body to warrant much drapery.

•• The cotton and slik mixtures continue to

come in. Among them flecked tissue de solel silk gauzes, satin lisse and pointille cotton are familiar in name, but are much more beautiful this year than before. With two silk slips, one white and the other pink, mauve and blue, whatever is most becoming, and several thin frocks, ew taffetas for linings are on the market. One of these costs only sixty-five cents for a yard wide silk, and is said to wear remarkably well A better-looking silk comes at \$1 for the thirty ix-inch width, and fifty-five cents for a narrowe piece. These are not recommended, or, at least, they have not been tested for hard wear, but for evening gowns they serve as well as more ex-pensive silks.—New York Evening Post.

The World Beautiful.

Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget. Knowing Thou needest this form as I Thy

divine inspiration, Knowing Thou shapest this clay with a vision and purpose divine would I answer each touch of Thy hand in its

living creation That, in my conscious life Thy beauty and

power may shine."

-Christopher P. Cranch. "Let me not seek out of Thee what I can only and in Thee, peace and rest and joy and bliss, which abide only in Thy abiding joy. Lift up my soul above the weary round of harrassing thoughts to Thy, eternal Presence. Lift up my soul to the pure, bright, serene, radiant atmosphere of Thy Presence, that there I may breathe freely, there repose in Thy love, there be at rest from myself and from all things that weary me; thence what shall please Thee. . what shall please Thee. . . . For nothing is grievous or burdensome to Him who loves. Delight; they are not grievous because love gives strength to bear them. Wings are no weight to the bird, which they lift up in the air until it is ost in the sky above us and we see it no more and hear only its note of thanks. God's com-mands are no weight to the soul which, through His spirit, He appears to himself; nay, rather, the soul through them, the more soars aloft and loses itself in the love of God. This is the power which lifts us above all hindrances, carries u over all temptations, impels our listlessness,— his almighty power of the grace of God."—Dr. Pusey.

To draw any dividing line between the spiritual and the so-called practical in daily ife, is to impoverish and undermine the entire fabric of living. Religion is not a lecorative attachment to be assumed or laid aside at will; to be relegated to leisure and to Lenten meditations: it is not a meradornment to be carefully protected from the stress and storm of affairs; it is in the heart of the struggle; it is in the midst of the most trying circumstances that one needs that peace and rest, that "joy and bliss," which, as Dr. Pusey says, "Abide only in Thy abiding joy."

One learns a great lesson, at times, by me exceptional and unusual season of hardship and sacrifice. "Often we gather up treasures and find they end as sacrifices," says some one, " but the sacrifice is the holier after all." There is in this assertion the key to phases of deepest experi ence. There are occasions when a privilege, a joy, a radiance presents itself in some en to be thankful for that so many pretty winter a joy, a radiance presents itself in some engowns are within reach of ordinary purses. This chanting form and is eagerly grasped. But season's velveteens have proven as durable and the road leads on into darkness and gloom

and sorrow; that which was exhilaration and charm is transformed into the utmost exacting exaction and hardship; into exacting circumstances which one can, of course, turn his back upon and leave, but which have legitimately sprung out of that which fell into his life in the guise of undreamedof joy: and shall he forsake this gift now that its exhibaration has changed into exaction? Not, indeed, if he keep true to the ideal dream. If that which was is transformed to sorrow, let the sorrow be eccepted as something holy. "Perfection in outward conduct consists not in extraor dinary things," says Mere Angelique nauld; "but in doing common things traordinarily well. Neglect nothing most trivial action may be performed ourselves or performed to God. If love in your heart, your whole life may be continual exercise of it. How easily least thing, the shutting of a door gent the walking softly, speaking low, not me ing a noise, or the choice of a seat so as leave the most convenient to others, mi ecome occasions of its exercise. most common-place duties become vital and magnetic with interest if we live as workers with Jesus, thus investing every day with sweetness and strength. To make that part of the world immediately about us more cheerful and beautiful is what makes life worth the living. The tide of events as it flows on offers to us each hour, each day, the present expression of God's will concerning our life. And in this sweet, serene acceptance lies happiness, for happiness is a condition of the soul, and not, a result dependent on certain combinations of outward states. Happiness. as one of the great leaders of religious life in England has well said, is nothing but a perfect conformity, a cheerful and perpetual compliance of the soul with the Will of God. It is the most perfect definition of happiness that was ever given. The constant, perfect, serene acceptance of God's will, every day and every hour, identifying with it the human will, is happiness, and beside this spiritual harmony there is no other conceivable condition of happi-The perpetual fruitfulness of the spiritual

life is the only test of its quality and its degree of vitality. "Christ's people share His life," says Dr. Drummond, 'and therefore share its consequences, and one of these is joy. The medium through which this joy comes is thus explained; 'He that abideth in Me, the same bringeth forth much fruit. Fruit first, Joy next; the one the cause or medium of the other. Fruit-bearing is the necessary antecedent; Joy both the necessary consequent and the necessary accompaniment. It lay partly in the bearing fruit, partly in the fellowship which made that possible. Partly, that is to say, Joy lay in mere constant living in Christ's presence, with all that that implied of peace, of shelter and of love; partly in the influence of that Life upon mind and character and will; and partly in the inspiration to live and work for others, with all that that brings of self-riddance and Joy in others' gain. All these, in different ways and at different times are sources of pure Happiness. Even the simplest of them—to do good to other people-is an instant and infallible specific. There is no mystery about Happiness whatever. Put in the right ingredients and it must come out. He that abideth in Him will bring forth much fruit; and bringing forth much fruit is Happiness. The infallible receipt for Happiness, then, is to do good; and the infallible receipt for doing good is to abide in Christ. The surest proof that all this is a plain matter of Cause and Effect is that men may try every other conceivable way of finding Happiness, and they will fail. Only the right cause in each case can produce the right effect."

Here one gains the key and the clue to the mystery of Holiness and Happiness. They are conditions perfectly possible to daily life and to every life. They are conditions as possible to labor as to leisure; conditions to be found in the very stress and storm of duties and demands if met with the perfect identification of the human will with the Divine will.

The Adams, Denver, Col.

Popular Science.

Settlement of the tropics by Europeans is nounced impracticable by F. Hueppe, an inent authority, who finds that only the strongest become acclimatized, and they soon -Electric incandescent lamps have been

supposed to be perfectly safe in surgical operations, but a recent explosion of ether vapor was traced to the spark made at contact in turning on the light. -A reddish ring enclosing a whitish glare

was seen around the sun after the Krakatoa eruption of 1883, and has been named Bishop's ring. Keen observers have noted a similar appearance in recent months. This ring had diameter of seventy degrees in August, 1902, but nished to twenty degrees in December 1903, although settlement of coarser dust was expected to make it larger.

——Artificial phosphate, claimed to be superior as a fertilizer to the natural, is now made at Madgeburg, Germany. The process, that of Herr Wolters, consists in melting in a reverperatory furnace a mixture of one hundred parts coarsely crushed phosphorite, seventy parts of acid sulphate of soda, twenty parts of carbon ate of lime, twenty-two parts of sand and s parts of cinders. The melted mass is poured in

vater, dried and crushed to fineness -The N-rays of Blondlot are not only mitted by the nerves and muscles of man and animals, but it appears that they increase with activity in the body. Continuing his experients, Augustin Charpentier has found the the whole spinal cord i creases the phosphol nce of the test object. Contraction of les is indicated, and the " motor-centres ' the cerebrum are manifested when ctivity, even the centre of speech showing ocation by extra N-rays when the person

speaking.

—The Gulf of Kara-bughaz, lately explored by Colonel Spindler, covers 7080 square mi and has a depth of only thirty-four to thirty-feet. Through a channel only eighty-six fathe wide it receives a constant flow of water f he Caspian. This water rapidly evapor aising the salinity of the guif to 16.3 per and covering the bottom with vast deposihe Epsom salt covers thirteen hundred so miles, with a thickness of seven feet or more

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FROM AN OLD SWEETHEART. Do you remember years ago, A message sent, an answer, No? And how two lives went each their way All for a thought that went astray. The message from a lover true It never reached the eyes of blue,

The answer came from another heart,

Who jealous was of Cupid's art. Time went his way and Love seemed lost. Until today none knew the cost. But hid among some secrets rare. The blue eyes found this message there I love you, dear, be now my bride, Take time and think ere you decide, No truer heart can beat for you, Oh, maiden fair with eyes of blue."

And now once more a message goes Today across the wintry snows: "I'll love you, dear. I'll be your bride; Time I have taken to decide. Come, for some hearts are ever true, The maiden waits with eyes of blue." o hearts that love can ne'er forget. And time and fate do wonders yet.

Louise Lewin Matthews. St. Valentine's Day, 1904.

ISABELLA.

O queenly heart! how little didst thou know What vast results would from thy kindness flow! When fearless steering for an unknown shore, Columbus sailed the mighty ocean o'er, And linked thy name with his forever more.

W. W. CALDWELL.

HOME FROM SCHOOL.

When sweet Libbie's home from school There are voices in the hall Mixed with bubbling happy laughte And the air seems all a-call with the voices of wild songsters. And the perfumed days and cool Are like beads of pearl and amber, Vhen our Libbie's home from school.

There's a frou-frou too of garments Over tessellated floors; There are romping bits of music, There's an' opening of doors, 'Till the breath of many blossoms Comes on breezes sweet and cool, And their sweetness stirs your heart-strings When our Libbie's home from school.

Ev'ry day is like a jewel. Each far fairer than the last, Slipping past your eager fingers! Slipping faster and more fast! How we'd love to clasp and hold them, Days enchanted sweet and cool. When our hearts are full of music, When our Libble's home from school

Days a-glint with gray-eyed laughter Days of red lips, half a-pout, Rose-red cheeks wherein wee dimples Half are hid, half peeping out: Life which erstwhile lay as quiet As a shaded wayside pool, Wakes into a laughing torrent, When our sweet Libbie's home from school.

Child, whose ev'ry day is May time! Would for you Time might stand still! Would these days might last forever! Orchard, meadow, valley, hill, Might retain the splendid beauty, Fountains sing the self-same way, Would for our sake you might ever Be, dear, as you are today!

—J. M. Lewis, in Houston Post.

THREE WORDS.

There are three lessons I would write. Three words with a burning pen, In tracings of eternal light Upon the hearts of men.

Have hope. Though clouds environ round, And Gladness hides her face in scorn, Put off the shadow from thy brow,

No night but hath its morn. Have faith. Where'er thy bark is driven, The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth Know this, God rules the host of Heaven,

The inhabitants of earth. Have love. Not love alone for one; But man as man thy brother call, And scatter, like the circling sun,

Thy charities on all. hus grave these lessons on t

Hope, faith and love and thou shalt find Strength when life's surges rudest roll, Light when thou else wert blind.

SNOWFLAKES.

Whenever a snowflake I-aves the sky. It turns and turns to say "Goodby! Goodby, dear clouds, so cool and gray!" Then lightly travels on its way.

And when a snowflake finds a tree, "Good-day!" it says, "Good-day to thee! Thou art so bare and lonely, dear, I'll rest and call my comrades here."

But when a showflake, brave and meek, Lights on a rosy maiden's cheek It starts-how warm and soft the day! 'T is summer! "-and it melts away. -Mary Mapes Dodge.

ADVICE. W'en you full o' worry 'Bout yo' wo'k an' sich, W'en vo' kind o' bothered Case you cain't get rich

An' yo' neighboh p'ospah Past his jest desu'ts An' de sneer of come Strikes yo' heaht an' hu'ts, Des' don' pet yo' worries,

Lay 'em on de she'f, Tek a little trouble. Brothah, wid yo'se'f.

Ef a frien' comes mou'nin 'Bout his awful case,
You know you don' jine him
Wid a gloomy face,
But you wrassle wid him, Try to take him in: Dough hit cracks yo' feachuhs, Law! you smile lak sin.

Ain' you good ez he is? Don' you pine to def; Tek a little trouble. Brothah, wid yo'se'f. Ef de chillun pestahs, Ef yo' wife gets narvous,

An' yoe's gittin' mad, Des you grab yo' bootstraps, Hol' yo' body down, Stop a-t'inkin' cusswo'ds. Chas away de frown. Knock de haid o' worry. Twell dey ain't none lef'— Tek a little trouble, Brothah, wid yo'se'f.

-Paul Laurence Dunbar. BARNYARD WISDOM.

Said the rooster in the barnyard To the rooster on the vane; I'm a mighty knowing fellow At predicting when 't will rain.

"For I cast my eye upon you And observe which way it blows, Then I rouse the farmer's family With my most sagacious crows."

So, to gain a reputation, And to quaff of fortune's cup

You will find the plan a good one— Have a friend that's higher up. —Life.

Did you tackle the trouble that came your way With a resolute heart and cheerful, Or hide your face from the light of day With a craven soul and fearful? Oh, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce,

And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only how did you take it."

Or a trouble is what you make it.

"Dld you say all those things, Polly Lee?" I

Miscellaneous.

When Man Proposes.

When Man Proposes.

"Do I look perfectly calm?" ifiquired Polly, climbing into the wrong aide of the sleigh and trying to tuck the laprobe around the dashboard.

"Because," she went on, beginning to take off her gloves, and then, as she re-collected herself, nervously drawing them on again, "though you might not suspect it, I'm—a little—excited. I've just finished getting proposed to."

I gave the check rein a violent jerk that must have insuited a horse like Marc Antony.

"I wouldn't even ask who—" I began.

"Oh, you needn't," said Polly. "It was only

"I wouldn't even ask who—"I began.
"Oh, you needn't," said Polly. "It was only
Bobby Paddington."
I started. The check rein slipped from my
fingers and I let the whip fall with a thud into

"Why, what is the matter?" asked Polly. "It isn't polite to be surprised when a girl gets proposed to. It looks as if you had thought she

"Oh, it isn't that," said I. "Anybody could get proposed to by Bobby Paddington—and in-

get proposed to by Bobby Paddington—and In-leap year."
"Pooh!" said Polly, as I stepped into the sleigh and tucked the robe around her. "Leap year has nothing to do with it—nor Bobby Pad-dington, either—if a girl has really made up her mind. Leap year merely gives her a privi-lege which a woman can take whenever she likes. It's like the kiss under the mistletoe, antirally a lake. You wouldn't dark kiss any girl entirely a joke. You wouldn't dare kiss any girl under the mistletoe whom you wouldn't dare kiss anywhere else. And no girl would think of asking a man to marry her on leap year, or at any other time—that is, ne girl with a particle of

common sense or delicacy."
"Or womanliness," I declared. "Or knowledge of men," said Polly.

Or experience." "I wonder," said I, "if any woman ever did use that leap-year privilege." "Never," said Polly, "since she has had the

every year privilege of making a man propose to her. It would have been so very unnecessary. Any woman who uses a little tact and sets out to any woman who uses a little tact and sets out to can get a proposal. The difference between pro-posing herself and making a man propose to her is the difference between using a whip and spur. You don't have to whip a horse—that is, a horse worth having- do you? But you do often have to spur him when you come to a jump. A man is like a horse; he hates a whip, but he minds a

spur."
"Oh, I see," said I, chuckling to Marc Antony until the sleigh sped over the frozen road; "a proposal is like a hedge. A fellow wants to get over it, but he is afraid of what is on the other side. He may land in a tangle-or he may get a cold water dousing."
"Or he fancies there might be a ditch some-

where."
"Or a trap," I suggested gently.
"Exactly," said Polly, "and that is why it needs a little mental suggestion from the girl to spur him on. If she attempts to drive him with a whip he balks. But mental suggestion—"
"That isn't anything like—hypnotism—is it, Polly?"

"Well-a little," acknowledged Polly. "It's naking somebody think something that isn't so."
"Making him think that there isn't cold water on the other side?" I inquired.

"Yes, or a tangle," said Polly. "The average man dreads getting tangled up worse than he does plunging into cold water. But if you can hide all the cords of a binding engagement and all the bonds of matrimony, or can make them look like garlands, or cover them with silk and can persuade him that a proposal isn't a hedge at all, but just a bower of roses that he can slip over without any discomfort, and that the water on the other side couldn't possibly be cold, but just warm tears of affectionate sympathy, and that there aren't any ditches in which to be en-tombed alive, or any traps in which to be caught, and then can make him believe that you don't care whether he takes the leap or not-

"He will go pell-mell on to his doom!" I finished tragically.

"Like Bobby Paddington," Polly giggled.
"Oh, Bobby Paddington!" I remarked with disgust. "He is just like some fool horses that would take any hedge, if it was brick wall—and always land on their feet. There is a divine

I looked down at the demure little bundle of "Andrew Jackson, because he whipped the

fur beside me, with one curl and a nose sticking British with an old hickory. out of the big collar.

"Did you do it for my sake, Polly?" I asked,

arter—" Polly stopped.
"Well?" I suggested.

"Oh, well—that I could—that he should—I his elbows and there found his grave." mean—Oh, don't you understand Mr. Heavy-feather—by twelve o'clock. I finished refusing him at five minutes of, while you were waltzing

"How do you know with whom I was waltz-

Oh, I had only to keep one eye and an ear on Bobby—and not my heart," said Polly sweetly.
I melted beneath Polly's smile, as the snow beneath the sun.

"Polly," said I, "tell me how you managed the mental suggestion in Bobby's case—how you manage it anyhow."

"But you must have begun somehow," I in-"With Bobby? Oh, yes, I began by telling him that the jam was in the closet, but that the door was locked."

I don't understand," said I. "I told him," said Polly, "that I never in-tended to marry, never!"

I jerked the reins so suddenly that Marc Antony threatened to stand up on his hind legs "What did you tell him that for?" I ex-"Bobby would hate to think anybody who

was in the matrimonial market had entangled him," explained Polly. "He likes to think he is pursuing somebody who doesn't want him. That's the funny thing about most men. They always want the girl who they think doesn't want them, and thereby lay the foundation for the divorce court proceedings right there in the the divorce court proceedings right here in the parlor where the proposal is going on. It is nearly always safe to begin making a man propose to you, by telling him you are unattainable. It is like telling a small boy that there is jelly-cake in the pantry, but that it's locked up. He mmediately begins to look for the pantry key."
"Polly," said I, gazing down upon that small

bundle of fur with real awe in my eyes, "are you sure you aren't a reincarnation of Platoody? For an unreasonabl Socrates—or somebody? For an unreasonable little person, you can reason better—"
"Oh. it didn't come naturally," laughed Polly.

'Pardon me,' when you step on his toes."

"No-o-o," said Polly, "you wouldn't dare tell a timid man that the pantry door was locked. He might take you literally and go away frightened or discouraged. And I told you that I didn't treat them all alike by any means." "Well," I remarked, flipping Marc Antony quite unnecessarily, "what did you do next as

regards Bobby?"
"I don't remember. Let me see—oh, yes. I believe I pointed out to him why I wouldn't marry, but what a perfectly charming wife some-body was missing; and how entirely ideal marriage between two sympathetic souls could be made, and how awful it would be if a man should marry the wrong size. marry the wrong girl; and—"
I leaned over and looked Polly squarely in the

demanded.
"Look outi" cried Polly. "That's the second time you've almost driven into a snowdrift."
"Polly Lee," I repeated, "did you say all those they did not like it overmuch.

"Why, of course not, Silly!" said Polly, turning pink. "I only suggested them. My words were quite—well, he never would remember the words anyhow, so they don't count."
"Wall what does not no ways?" I retorted

"Well, what does count, anyway?" I retorted, hipping Marc Antony spitefully.
"The looks," said Polly, "and the tone and he attitude." I gave Marc Antony the first lash he ever had. "What attitude, Miss Lee?" I asked in a cold,

hard voice.
"The mental attitude," answered Polly with out the quiver of an eyelash, "and the mental atmosphere. Oh, it's something you can't explain, but most girls understand it. It's just like feminine logic. There isn't any explanation and you can't prove it, but it's true just the same."

"There is," said I, "just about five dollars difference between feminine logic and masculine logic."

"I don't understand," said Polly. "I mean," said I, "that there is five dollars difference between Bobby Paddington's logic and

your logic."

"Please explain," pouted Polly. "You're always so intricate!"

"For instance," I went on, "when Bobby Paddington bet me five dollars this morning that he would carry his filiration with you to the point of proposing within twenty-four hours..."

of proposing within twenty-four hours—"
"Mr. Heavyfeather!" exclaimed Polly, sitting
up perfectly straight. "You don't—mean to say
—Bobby Paddington knew I was engaged to

"Oh, yes; I told him all about that only this

on, yes; I told him all about that only this morning I replied nonchalantly.

Polly was looking straight ahead of her with flaming cheeks and snapping eyes.

"And, as I remarked to you," I went on, slipping my arm across the back of the sleigh and glancing sidewise at Polly, "Bobby Paddington would take any sort of a hedge, even if he knew it was a brick wali."

it was a brick wall."

Polly didn't even notice my arm. As she leaned back into the depths of it and the sleigh, with a long breath, there were tears of mortifica-"Then," she said, looking pathetically up at me, "he was only flirting-with me-all the-

"Polly, dear," said I, bending over and kissing the top of the fur cap softly," and what were you doing?"—Helen Rowland, in Washington Post.

Poutb's Department.

OPPORTUNITY AND JOHNNY. Johnny made a lot of snowballs, Made them nice and round and hard, Then upon a box he piled them

In a corner of the yard, Saying: "Wait till Willie Watkins Comes around this way again—

Oh, I'll bet I'll make him sorry He told Teacher on me, then! Through the night they lay there freezing, They became as hard as rocks; In the morning Willie Watkins Chanced to see them on the box;

Johnny had not risen early, Johnny was a sleepy head; Willie Watkins took the snowballs While their maker lay in bed. When, at last, the slothful Johnny Sauntered outward through the yard

To prepare to batter Willie He was hit by something hard! More than fourteen snowballs struck him Ere he howling got away, Conscientiously believing It was his unlucky day. Thanks to thee, O lazy Johnny,

For the lesson thou hast taught! Oft we labor hard preparing And our efforts come to naught-Oft we spend long years in getting Ready to be great and grand, Just to fail through being absent When it's time to be on hand.

-Chicago Record-Herald.

Take Your Choice.

A writer in Lippincott's tells of a young teacher who had taken special pains to implant a knowledge of United States history, who could Providence that protects Bobby."

"I'm very sure you're very uncomplimentary,"
said Polly. "And, besides, Bobby Paddington landed right in the ice-cold water this time. I

"Grant, who was elected President twice and

and the world once." "I like Monroe for doctrin' the people and "No," said Polly. " for Bobby's. He needed Jackson standing on a stone wall, and fell dead." oln, who was shot and killed standing it the lesson. His conceit was something atrocious.

Besides, I had made a sort of wager with Kitty a booth, and died saying, 'Jefferson survives, I

"De Soto; who waded in the Mississippi up to asy old General Putnam, who left his ox and his ass in the field and went and beat the British." "The redoubtful John Paul Jones, because he said, 'We'll beat them British or bust,' and then did it."

The Way to Spell Content.

The second President of the United States John Adams—used to relate the following in-cident, showing how a wise father conquered a boy's distrclination to study: When I was a boy I used to study Latin grammar; but it was dull, and I hated it. My father was anxious to send me to college, and therefore I studied the grammar till I could stand it no longer; and, going to my father. I told him that I did not like to study,

and asked for some other employment.

My father said, "Well, John, if Latin gramms does not suit you, try ditching—perhaps that will.

My meadow yonder needs a ditch, and you may
put by Latin and try that."

This seemed a delightful change, and to the meadow I went. But soon I found ditching harder than Latin, and the first forenoon was th longest I ever experienced. That day I ate the bread of labor, and glad was I when night came on. That night I made some comparison be-tween Latin grammar and ditching, but said not

a word about it. word about it.

I dug next forenoon, and wanted to return to Latin at dinner, but it was humiliating, and I could not do it. At night toil conquered pride; and, though it was one of the severest trials I ever and in my life, I told father that if he chose I

would go back to Latin gram He was glad of it, and if I have since gained any distinction, it has been owing to the days labor in that ditch.—Selected.

Fillan Fire Walkers.

Those who witnessed the coronation procession will doubtless recoilect a small group of I winced. I was searching my memory; and somewhere, at some time it slowly occurred to me, Folly had positively vowed to me confidentially that she never intended to marry.

"Oh, I see," I remarked, as the light dawned on me, "you always say that, just as you say, Charmed to meet you,' when you 're introduced, I said the subject of a paper read by W. L. Allardyse, C. M. G., at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute recently. Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith presided.

The ceremony of fire walking, Mr. Allardyse explained, is performed by a confidence of the subject of a paper read by W. L. Allardyse, C. M. G., at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute recently. Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith presided. copper-colored soldiers, with bare legs and out-standing hair innocent of covering. These strange people—Fijians—and their ancient cerelored soldiers, with bare legs and out

had dug out of the ground, one Tui Qualita was invested with the power of being able to walk over red-hot stones without being burned. An earth oven is made and filled with layers of wood and stone. In this a fire is kindled about twelve hours before the fire walking takes place, and when the hot stones have been exposed by brushing away the charcoal, the natives, under the direction of a master of ceremonies, walk

over them barefooted. The temperature at the edge of the oven is about 120° F., while on one occasion, when a thermometer was suspended over the stones, it registered 282° and the solder was melted. Yet stated Mr. Allardyce, after the ceremony the nastated Ar. a narayce, after the ceremony the na-tives show no signs of the terrific ordeal through which they have gone. By means of a number of views the lecturer gave a realistic idea of the ceremony as performed nowadays. views the lecturer gave a realistic idea of the ceremony as performed nowadays.

Vice-Admiral Lewis Beaumont described a fire-walking ceremony, as witnessed by himself. Although those who took part in it showed no signs of discomfort, he remarked that apparently

The Last Straw.

It was Saturday night, and, owing to the tem porary absence of his wife, it fell to Mr. Brown to attend to the usual process of giving his eight-year-old son a bath and putting him to bed. He had left his evening paper with a man's reluctance, and had hurried matters along with more speed than the little chap was accustomed to. However, he endured it all without a protest until it came to the provent. It was his about a few or the provent. It came to the prayer. It was his habit after "Now I lay me" to ask the divine blessing upon a long list of relatives and friends, calling each

by name.

"Please, God," he began, "bless papa and mamma, grandpa and grandma and Aunt Edith and Uncle George, and"—A pause. His father, thinking to curtail the list of beneficiaries, softly insinuated an "amen." Not heeding the interruption, the little supplicant drew a long breath, and continued, "And Aunt Allice and Cousin Annie, and—and—" Again his father said "amen." father said " amen."

This was more than flesh and blood could stand, and, lifting his little head, he exclaimed, with tears of indignation: "Papa, who's running this prayer, you or me!"—Harper's Magazine. Gems of Thought.

... Because charity begins at home is no rea son that it should be restricted to that limited sphere; of all the virtues she is the one who needs to have the most constant exercise."

....Faith is the hand wherewith we take ever-

lasting life.—Latimer.
....lt is worth realizing that there is no suc thing as commonplace life or uninteresting cir cumstances. They are so only because we do not see into them, do not know them.—SelectedNever fear to bring the sublimest motive to

the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest trouble.—Phillips Brooks. "Affectation in dress implies a flaw in the understanding. A faithful friend is the medicine of life. Affectation of wisdom often prevents our becoming wise. A fool's heart is ever dancing on his lips. A false-grounded hope is but a

...And the servant of the Lord must not strive; but be gentle unto all men, apt to teach, patient .- 2 Timothy 2:24. When life's all love, 'tis life; aught else 'tis

waking man's dream."

naught.-Lanier. "Do something every day that will allow" Do something every day that will allow you to feel at night that you have given some of your time and strength to the definite service of Heroism is simple, and yet it is rare. Every

one who does the best he can do is a hero.-Jos ."There is no life so rent and broken but Christ can unite the severed parts in Els own ten-der compassion."

Brilliants.

Our doubts are traitors, And make us lose the good we oft might win
By fearing to attempt. —Shakspere.

If there be some weaker one, Give me strength to help him on; If a blinder soul there be, Let me guide him nearer Thee; Make my mortal dreams come true With the work I fain would do; Clothe with life the weak intent. Let me be the thing I meant; Let me find in thy employ, Peace that dearer is than joy; Out of self to love be led, And to Heaven acclimated, Until all things sweet and good

Seem my natural habitude. -Whittier Give me joy, give me joy. O my friends! For once in my life has a day Passed over my head and out of my sight And my soul has naught to unsay No querulous word to the fair little child Who drew me from study to play: No fretful reply to the hundred and one Who question me gravely and gay;

No word to the beggar I fain would take back, No angry retorts to those who misjudge, And desire not a nay, but a yea; No word, though I know I remember them all Which I would, if I could e'er unsay. Give me joy, give me joy, O my friends, For the patience that lasted all day!

-A. D. T. Whitney. They stood and sang of grief that comes In all men's hearts to dwell-The young, that knew not what it meant. The old, that knew too well.

And I, that am not young nor old, Sat still when they had sung, And shrank from growing old, and yet Would not again be young. -Katherine Warren, in Century.

If thou wouldst live unruffled by care, Let not the past torment thee e'er; If any loss thou hast to rue, Act'as though thou wert born anew; Inquire the meaning of each day, What each day means itself will say; In thine own actions take thy pleasure; What others do, thou'lt duly treasure; Ne'er let thy breast with hate be supplied And to God the future safe confide.

-Goethe

Historical.

-The most recent excavation shows that Vesuvius began its work as a conservator of an-tiquity earlier than the memorable year A. D. 79. During the excavations in the valley of the arno, near San Marzano, some most interesting Sarno, near San Marzano, some most interesting antiquities have come to light. These had been covered up by a volcanic deposit about six feet thick, which points to an eruption of Vesuvius which must have taken place in the seventh before Christ. The relics include a Greek burying place, archaic Italian tombs and various bronzes and terra cottas.

—There is now in St. Petersburg the oldest known MS. of the New Testament in Greek, saved from destruction by the merest chance sixty years ago. Crossing the hall of a convent at the foot of Mount Sinal, Constantine Tischen-dorf saw a basketful of parchment leaves on their way to be burned. Two baskets had al-ready gone, he was told, and all that he could secure for himself was a small bundle of odd eaves. But the monks, now interested in the waste paper," saved the rest from the fire, and nine years after, on a return visit to the convent Tischendorf found that the steward had,wrapped in a red cloth, "a bulky kind of volume," which proved to be the whole of the New Testament Old, which had long been sought. He begged the volume for the Czar, and today it lies, well pre-served in spite of its 1600 years of age, among the treasures of the Russian capital. \

-Cluverius observes that the German —Cluverius observes that the Germans worshipped the sun with such devotion that they seemed to acknowledge that planet as Supreme God and dedicated it to the first day of the week, or Sunday. Monday is the moon's day, so called from mona and day. Tuisco (the same with Mars) gave name to Tuesday. They also worshipped Woden or Godan, becoming afterworshipped Woden or Godan, becoming afterward contracted into God. The Germans and English gave that name to the Deity. They also worshipped the god Faranes, the same with the Danish Thor, the Thunderer Jupiter, from whom our Thursday has its name. The goddess Freis or Venus, gave her name to Friday. Saturda has its name from the planet Saturn.

—At Rochford, Essex, England, the whisper court is a strange observance held annually

Replying to questions, Mr. Allardyce said the only explanation he could give of the apparent immunity from harm following on the process was that the soles of the feet of the natives were hardened to an unusual degree through constant walking on a sandy soil, covering coral, which became exceedingly hot under the sun. There was also the element of absolute belief by the natives in the legend that they were proof against fire.—London Standard. fourteen tenants is then called over and answered to in a whisper, and then they kneel down and swear allegiance. Very many years ago the lord of the manor, after an absence from his estate, was returning home by night. On the way he accidentally heard some of his discontented tenantry plotting his assassination. Thus warned, he returned home by an unexpected route. Then he ordered that each year his tenants should assemble at the same time to do him homage around a post which he erected on the spot where the plotters met.

—A Boston professor takes a whack at his-

—A Boston professor takes a whack at history by declaring that Columbus was a highly respectable and fairly wealthy gentleman, who paid a large part of the cost of his voyage; that he was tail and red haired, utterly unlike his portraits, and that Isabella had no jewels to pawn, having hypothecated them several years before 1492.

-An auction of unmarried ladies used t take place annually in Babylon. In every dis-trict there assembled on a certain day of every year all the virgins of marriageable age. The most remarkable was first put up, and the mar most remarkable was first put up, and the man who bid the largest sum of money gained posses-sion of her. The second in personal appearance followed, and the bidders gratified themselves with handsome wives according to the depth of their purses. But alas! it seems that there were in Babylon some ladies for whom no money was their purses. But alast it seems that there were in Babylon some ladies for whom no money was likely to be offered, yet these also were disposed of, so provident were the Babylonians. When all the beautiful virgins were sold, the crier ordered the most deformed to stand up; and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum, she was at length adjudged to the man who would be satisfied with the least, and in this manner the money arising from the sale of the handsome served as a portion to those who were either of disagreeable looks, or that had any other imperfection. This custom pre-valled about five hundred years before Christ.

Hotes and Queries. MUSHROOMS .- " Vera ": It is said that they can be grown in America equal in quality to the French product, and in a few years will be as cheap as any garden vegetable, and the importation from France, which costs America many millions annually, will perhaps stop entirely, according to Dr. B. M. Duggar of Missouri Uni versity, who has announced the results of sev eral years experiments. He has discovered that the tissue from mushroom heads furnish plant ing materia) for a new crop, and when planted in a bed of rich soil prepared for the purpose will produce a crop that can be harvested within six

weeks.

THE MAKING OF TREATIRS .- "G. M.":|There are many steps in treaty-making. The negotia-tion of the instruments is, all told, the most picturesque of our official transactions. The first step is the appointment of plenipotentia-ries, commissioned to draw up and sign the in-strument. For ordinary purposes, in pacific times, one plenipotentiary appointed for each government is considered sufficient, but peace treaties—drawn to end Postilities between na-tions—are usually negotiated by more than two agents. The President is not limited—save by the Senate's confirmation—as to whom they shall be or as to their numbers. Of course, it would be considered discourteous to the other contracting party were the President to select plenipotentiaries of inferior position. Peace treaties are negotiated usually in some neutral country, and are a source of expense to the contracting States, inasmuch as the agents have to be paid fees and supplied with secretaries, as well as a place wherein to deliberate. But ordinary treaties with a commercial end in view—like that just negotated with the infant state of Paname—are usually surged at end in view—like that just negotiated with the infant state of Panama—are usually signed at the capital of one of the contracting governments. They are drawn by the Secretary of State of the home government or his equivalent, and the regular diplomatic representative of the foreign power party to the transaction. Thus Secretary Hay acts as our plenipotentiary in the Secretary Hay acts as our plenipotentiary in the signing of all treaties drawn at Washington, the other agent being the minister or ambassador regularly accredited here by the foreign nation party to the contract. The plenipotentiaries of both powers having qualified, their first act is the exchange of credentials, each presenting to the other his power of attorney, so to speak, certified to by his Secretary of State or Ministe of Foreign Affairs. The credentials of foreign plenipotentiaries are very elaborate and verbose. Those supplied to our agents are inscribed at the State Department by a skilled penman upon big sheets of linen paper.

How TO SPLIT GLASS .- " Silas ": Window curately split either in straight or curved lines by first making an incision through the enamel of the glass, and then holding a hot iron close to the incision till a fracture is started. The fracture will follow the hot iron with remarkable fidelity. The iron should be preferably round and som what blunt and with a bulky head (like an ordinary fire poker), so as to retain its heat well for ong cuts, especially for thick sheets, to keep the

ng when once started, even if two neated irons have to be used. ZINC .- "Chester": Until recently most of the zinc produced in this country came from Illinois, southwestern Missouri and southeastern Kansas. It was known that Wisconsin also had deposits, but their extent is only now coming to be recognized. As in Illinois and northeastern Iowa, the presence of beds of lead probably de-layed the discovery of the zinc in Wisconsin, masmuch as the latter occurs at greater depths than the former, and both are found in the same general locality. During the last few months the Wisconsin deposits have received attention from both the Federal and State authorities. A geo logical exploration has been in progress which reveals a considerable supply. The ore is not so clean as that found at Joplin, Mo., as it carries a considerable quantity of iron, and for this reason received at first no particular attention. Im proved metallurgical processes have, however shown that this district contains one of the mos

considerable reserve supplies of zinc in the cour NATIVE DRUG PLANTS .- "W.": The exter sive imports of leading drugs, exceeding \$3,000, 000 annually, have led the Department of Agriculture to study the possibility of profitably pro of golden seal, snake root and similar native drug plants, which are becoming exterminated in the wild state, has been begun on a small scale. The leaves of plants like stramonium be produced profitably unless grown land and labor are cheap. Experiment in curing leaves with artificial heat gave promis-

THE CANAL ISTHMUS .- " N. T.": The com erce of Panama, according to the latest available data, says Harper's Weekly, amo about three million dollars per annum; its population to about three hundred thousand and its area to 31,571 square miles, or nearly equal to that of the State of Indiana. The estimate of ulation is based upon the latest official ation, which shows the population and was based upon the census of 1871; while the figures of area are from accepted geographical authorities, and are those of the area of the 'Department of Panama" of the Colombian Republic. The principal ports are Panama, on the Pacific coast, and Colon, on the Atlantic side, and these ports are visited annually by more than one thousand vessels, which land over one million tons of merchandise and nearly one hun-dred thousand passengers, chiefly for transfer dred thousand passengers, chiefly for transfer over the Panama Railway, forty-seven miles in length, connecting the Pacific port of Panama with the Atiantic port of Colon. Colon, or Aspinwall, as it is sometimes called, has a population of about three thousand persons. The city of Panama has a population of about twenty-five thousand. It was founded in 1519, burned in 1871 while Colon is of much 1871 where about its of much 1871 where about 1871 where about 1871 where about 1871 where about 1871 was a population of about twenty-five about 1871 where about 1871 was a population of about 1871 was a populatio 1671 and reb ailt in 1673, while Celon is of mu ore recent date, having been founded in 1855.

-That a bird has memory is not doubted. It is a marvelous feat of memory to go to the troples for the winter and return in the spring to the very spot—to the exact tree. It is also a fact that birds have the power to recall as well endence of the steward of the ribed a under the superintendence of the steward of the manor. The business of the court is carried out at midnight in the open air; the absence of a tenant is punishable by a fine of double his rent for each hour he fails to be in attendance. No member and forget the same as we do.

THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA

Home Dressmaking. Hints by May Mante



4659 Tucked Skirt, 32 to 40 bust

Tucked Skirt. 4659. To be Made With or Without the Yoke.

To be Made With or Without the Yoke.

The applied folds at the lower edge, that give a tuck effect, add [greatly to the beauty and, in addition, serve the practical purpose of giving greater body to the thin materials in vogue.

The skirt is cut in seven ores, the front one being extended to form the yoke. The perpendicular tucks are laid in groups, that are arranged at the centre front and at the straight edges of remaining gores. When the yoke effect is not desired, the front gore can be cut off at the seam and joined to the sides after the usual manner.

The quantity of material required for the medium size, including folds, is 12 yards 21 or 27 inches wide, 82 yards 22 inches wide or 63 yards 44 inches wide when material has figure or nap; 53 yards 44 inches wide when material has neither figure nor nap, with 3 yards of applique to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, 4859, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Box-Plaited Yoke Waist, 4660.

To be Made With Round, High Neck or Low Neck and With Long or Elbow Sleeves. The waist is made over a smoothly fitted lining and on this are arranged the bux-plaited front and backs. When a simple yoke waist is desired it can be made high, the drop yoke arranged over it and all finished together at the neck, but when either a low or a convertible waish to desired the results of the convertible of the convertib

together at the neck, but when either a low or a convertible wasts is desired it can be cut on the indicated lines. The sleeves are wide below the elbows, but fit saugly below and are platted for about half the distance from the shoulder to the cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is ½ yards 21 inches wide. ½ yards 27 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 18 yards of all-over lace for yoke and cuffs and 4 yards of ruching to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, 4660, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.



4661 Girl's Pinafore, 2 to 8 years. 32 to 40 bust. Giri's Pinafore. 4001.

To be Tucked or Gathered and Made With or Without the Frill. Pretty aprons always are in demand and are both sensible and attractive. This one is quite new and allows a choice between the frill or a plain hem, and between tucks and gathers at the upper edge. The model is made of white lawn with bands and frills of embroidery, and is tied over the shoulders with colored ribbons, but ties of the material can be sub-stituted for these last, and all the materials in use for

artitude for these last, and all the materials in use for aprons are quite correct.

The apron is made in one piece and is without seams, the ties holding it in place at the shoulders. The fullness at the upper edge can be tucked at the front, gathered at the back, or gathered at front as well as back as may be preferred. The back edges are bemmed, and the closing is made by means of a button and buttonhole at the band.

The quantity of material recurred for the wedlers.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (6 years) is le yards 36 inches wide, with 2 yards of embroidery 4 inches wide, 2 yards of insertion and 1 yards of ribbon 1 inches wide to make as illustrated.

The pattern, 4661, is cut in sizes for girls of 2, 4, 6

and 8 years of age. Box-Plaited Waist, 4662.

To be Made With or Without Epaulettes and Fitted Lining. The waist consists of the fitted lining, fronts and TO SPLIT GLASS.—" Silas": Window the centre to yoke depth at the shoulders, and the especially single strength, can be acand a half inches wide, two strips of which are joined to form the epaulettes, but all-over lace or the ma

The sleeves are ample and form the fashionable below the elbows.

The quantity of material required for the me size is 34 yards 21 or 27 inches wide, 24 yards 44 inches

wide, with 3} yards of lace 2} inches wide to trim a The pattern, 4662, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38



4663 Lounging Robe. 4664 Shirred Bl

32 to 40 bust. Coat. 32 to 40 bust. Lounging Robe. 4668. Lounging robes always possess subtle attraction for the truly feminine woman, and are looked upon by the wise among the sisterhood as necessary adjuncts the wise among the sisternood as necessary adjuncts to comfort and true economy. The graceful model shown is both new and desirable, and suggests relaxation in its very lines. The model is made of pale blue cashmered with bandings of Persian colors in the more subdued tones, and is exceedingly dainty and charming. The long shoulder line, given by the bands that any color of the bands of the second cover of the second cover. that extend down on to the sleeves, is eminently smart, while the points at the elbows are both new smart, while the points at the elbows are both new and becoming. All simple wool stuffs, India sliks and the many washable fabrics of summer are suitable. The robe is made with tucked fronts and a back that is laid in inverted plaits, which are stitched flat for a few inches below the neck. The tucks are stitched with corticelli for a portion of their length

stitched with corticelli for a portion of their length only, and, with the plaits, provide fullness at the lower portion. The sleeves are in one piece each, and are lapped at their edges in place of being seamed.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is bij yards 27 inches wide, 9 yards 32 inches wide or 62 yards 44 inches wide, with 72 yards of banding to trim as illustrated.

The nettern 46% is cuttin sizes for a: 22.34.35.36 The pattern, 4663, is cut] in sizes for a: 32, 34, 36, 36

Shirred Blouse Cost. 4664. To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining and Pointed Collar.

and Pointed Collar.

The blouse is made over a smoothly fitted lining, on which the yoke and shirred portion; are arranged, but which can be omitted whenever desirable, the shirrings being stitched to the yoke. The sleeves are wide and graceful, as well as comfortable, and when limed can still be kept loose and ample by leaving the outer seams of the foundation open. At their lower edges are the shaped cuffs, and from these cuffs fall the full frills. The belt is draped and is arranged over the lower edge, closing with the blouse at the centre front.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4½ yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with 1½ yards of vevet and 4 yards of lace to make as illustrated.

The pattern, 4664, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

SPECIAL PATTERNS—For a catalogue of any pattern illustrated on this page, send is cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address Massack—Terrs Plauseman, Boston, B

The Horse.

More About the Diving Horses.

Your correspondent, W. E. Clifton Smith of New York city, is wasting nerve force on something he very evidently knows nothing about. I was informed by the owner of the horses that they had never met with an accident. I should judge from the looks of them that this was so. I saw these horses with my own eyes. I didn't read it nor dream it, nor merely hear of it. I saw just what I wrote that I did. They were in our county fair ground four days. I saw them in their stables, on the track, and when they performed I was very close to them. I had every opportunity to obm as I had interviewed their owner and had the help of the management in my observation. The horses are not abused, nor suffering in their work. They apparor compared with what even the pet of a family has to perform. In regard to the accident at Concord, I am told that these cash. are not the same horses. The others do not jump, but are thrown by a trap. One of them struck sidewise and was hurt.

Glover, Vt. H. M. PERCIVAL.

A capital dressing for use upon horses with brittle feet can be made of one pound each of tar and tallow, melted down with four ounces of beeswax. Horses suffering from brittle feet are constantly casting their use of an ointment such as that here referred to will have the effect of softening care must be taken not to overdo the use of character, as a dressing for horses' hoofs. The injudicious or indistriminate use of cintments of this kind would lead to a choking or closing up of the pores of the hoof, and thus interfere with the normal func tions performed by such openings in the nomy of hoof growth.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

No better five and three-quarter million dollars can be appropriated by the Government than that carried by the Agricultural Appropriation bill as it passed the House, although this action does not mean that it may not be largely increased or decreased in the Senate and in conference before it becomes a law. There may be some things in it which could be eliminated, without great harm to the country, and there are certainly some sections where additional appropri ations would be highly advantageous. Those congressmen who need help for reelection will doubtless vote with avidity for the \$290,000 appropriation for seed distribution. And right here in this section of the bill is a proviso, which, did the majority of Congress possess the stateshead and shoulders above other countries, agriculturally, now and forever. This proviso sets aside \$40,000 to be used in agricultural exploration in foreign lands and the procurement and test in this country of rare and valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings and plants with reference to their introduction into this country." With a similar pittance during the last two or three years the explorers of the department have brought into the United States new and improved species and varieties which are certain to bring us millions of dollars annually. Macaroni wheat is a single instance. This can be grown over a belt of millions of acres, too dry for producing ordinary wheat.

Two hundred and ninety thousand dolof the department with machinery, which would reach every corner of the globe, and search out every growing thing which might be raised in this country, and test it thoroughly for a series of years in every section where it would be likely to thrive. Then, as such introductions were found to be useful they could be distributed in sufficient quantities among farmers, through the campaigning congressmen, if you will, so as to be of some real benefit to the farmer and to the nation. Most certain it is, too, that the distribution of such things of real value would assist the re-election of statesmen much more than the distribution of the seeds, which, as a matter of fact, will result from this appropriation.

The Bureau of Animal Industry gets \$1,287,480 of the Agricultural Appropriation bill. An interesting proviso of this section of the bill is the inspection by the department of butter, cheese and other dairy products intended for exportation to any foreign country, after the methods employed in meat shipments. The bureau is ascertain the " purity and quality of such dairy products, and may cause the same to be so marked, stamped or labeled as to secure their identity and make known in the markets of foreign countries to which they may be sent, their purity, quality and

The Secretary of Agriculture is allowed \$15,000 to improve and continue the Arlington experimental farm, which in many ways is to be the model !experiment farm in the country. This tract of about four hundred acres of Government land, a part of the old Robert E. Lee estate, is well situated for a farm and allows the scientists of the department at Washington who are likewise etical agriculturists, an excellent op portunity for carrying out tests and ex-

The Agricultural bill carries \$10,000 "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report on the cost of making tea, and the best method of cultivating and preparing the same for market, so as to demon-strate whether it is practicable to introduce its culture in the Southern States as a profitable industry." Judging from the wording of this section of the bill, the department is likely to be required to estab-lish tea saloons where the practical cost "of making tea" may be demonstrated, unless making" tea can be construed into growing that article.

No work of the Pepartment of Agriculture has increased with greater rapidity than forestry. From an insignificant appropriation of \$30,000 as I remember, six or seven years ago, the present Agricultural bill appropriates \$400,090 for its forestry bureau. Not only this, but a special bill will doubtless pass Congress transferring the sixty odd million acres of forest reserves to this

The Agricultural bill specifically authorizes the chemist of the department to inspect importations of goods which may be adulterated and dangerous to health, the Secretary of the Treasury furnishes samples from original packages of such importations for inspection and analysis. Broad authority is given the two departments to restrict and refuse the admission of deleterious foods, or those falsely or incompletely

Anthrax spores are very tenacious of life and will remain dormant for years; in certain cases on record soil has remained insome distance on the boots and clothing of a person who had been aiding in a postmortem examination. Hides and wool are probably the most important factor in the spread of the disease. Nearly all the domestic animals are subject to it—horses, mules, cattle, sheep, swine, goats, cats, dogs and even man. Sheep are believed to be the most susceptible.

Another Good Roads bill has been intro duced by Representative Aiken of South ently think it a great lark. Jumping twice Carolina, which in common with most of a day from that platform is pretty light the other good roads measures creates a the other good roads measures creates a bureau of public highways and appropriates

Senator Teller of Colorado has introduce a bill of importance to the West authoriz-ing the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct and carry on a series of experiments, in conjunction with the experiment stations, in the non'corn-growing States and Territories in the breeding, rearing and finishing of live stock for market; in the introduction and development of breeds of horses, cattle sheep and swine, suitable for such regions shoes, and give very much trouble in keep-ing them "on their feet." The judicious and cultivation of crops and forage plants, other than Indian corn, which may prove of value to those States. The bill appro and toughening the hoof, and rendering it priates \$50,000 for the coming fiscal year, less liable to crack and break off than if and \$50,000 each for the four succeeding left in the ordinary course of nature. But fiscal years. The money received by the department from the sale of stock raised is this or any other application of a similar to be used over again in continued experi-

A good practice with fowls seems to be to throw them, early in the morning, a few handfuls of small grain or cracked wheat, or cracked corn among a large amount of trash. After they have searched and exercised diligently for a half hour they will be in fine form for breakfast, to get which, however, should require some exercise.

It is always a good idea to make a small rich bed and sow half a dozen short rows of onion seed for growing "Sets" for next year. The largest of these sets will make fine little pickling onions. Sets sell at twenty to twenty-five cents a quart, and it is more of a pleasure than a trouble to raise a peck of them from such a little bed as above

Cuba is coming well to the fore in some of her import regulations against adulterations. Compound lard imported into Cuba must bear the word "artificial lard" on each package containing such material, in both English and Spanish.

The exports of breadstuffs since the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, are much manship to grasp its possibilities, points the lowest of any seven months period durthe way to an opportunity to put America ing the last six years, being only \$103,000,-000, against \$129,000,000 a year ago, and \$168,000,000 for the corresponding seven months of 1899. The exports for January were \$13,000,000, against \$19,000,000 January a year ago and against \$16,000,900 in December, 1903.

> Exports of cattle, hogs and sheep have been large during January, being \$4,055,-000, being the only \$4,000,000 mark reached in any month during the last four years. gets the best possible training in any line for milk are now bringing within reach opportunities of which the farmer avails himhave been \$23,000,000, against \$14,000,000 for 1903 and \$19,000,000 for 1902.

Exports of cotton for December and January, so far as value is concerned, have been record breakers as compared with those months of other years. December exlars! An annual sum sufficient to equip the ports were \$72,000,000 and January \$46,nt little section of plant introduction 000,000, against \$46,000,000 for December and \$39,000.000 for January a year ago and \$43 000,000 for December and \$40,000,000 for January two years ago. The total exports of cotton since July 1, 1903, seven mont were \$275,000,000, against \$206,000,000 in the corresponding seven months of both 1903 and 1902, against \$215,000,000 in 1901 and only \$133,000,000 in 1900.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Elms and Evergreens.

In a recent issue of your paper I read an article from our noted horticulturist, J. J. H. Gregory, on the utility of the elm. We find the elm in all its magnificence and beauty on our moist and rocky land all over Maine. They seem to come up spontane-ously in field and pasture. More especially we find them by the roadways and on lot lines between farms, where they came up as sprouts by the side of the original log fences, often two feet in diameter and fifty

or sixty feet high, with branching tops. We have never made much account of the bodies as saw logs for plank or boards from their warping nature. But a reliable old millman, who has lived in a saw-mill all his life, told me that to cut the logs and let them lay over one year before sawing, they would not warp or twist in the plank. Try

Some thirty or forty years ago, said a gentleman who then owned a flour mill up on the Genesee river, an apparently halfwitted fellow came to his mill one day where he bartered with him to set some evergreen trees. The fellow agreed, for so much millfeed, to set the following season one hundred pines and make them live. Spring and summer came, the mill owner had forgotten all about the evergreens when, in the drought of August, who should drive up but his tree man with a load of evergreens. He set them out and they all lived. LORENZO GARCELON.

Waldo County, Me.

Good Changes Iu Poultry. The other States are fast taking up the example set by Little Rhody of providing horough instruction in poultry culture Nobody thinks of laughing now at the idea of a special poultry course. Missouri, which is the centre of a great natural poultry section, has raised the study to the dignity of a full department with a special professor and a long course of study. Most of the



The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all linaments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL. CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists. or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. Its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland. O.

Large Profits on Varied Soils Without Farm Manure. Fruit, Truck and Special Crop Growing on a Large Scale.

feeted for twelve years. The spores are also readily transmitted, and one instance in many cases some of these soils are of the lightest sandy character. Some in Florida have been described in many cases some of these soils are of the lightest sandy character. They have little plant as "looking under a pocket magnifier like powdered window glass." They have little plant food resources of their own. All has to be supplied in the fertilizer.

Pamphlets describing the methods of planting, fertilizing, cultivation, marketing, etc., as practiced by these growers, will be mailed free.

From the American Agriculturist, March 21, 1903.

Emerson & Co., South Chelmsford.

Evans & Bowker, Baldwinsville. Standard Grocery Co., Belchertown.

H. G. Hill, Williamsburg. Fitchburg Hardware Co., Fitchburg. M. T. Kane, Ludlow.

George Pease, Clifford. A. E. Brown, Bridgewater. Cutler Grain Co., South Framingham

Eastern farmers' colleges furnish good

chances for skill and talent from profes

One of the most extensive farmers in Con-

necticut informs us that he has given up

just bought a poultry farm has been hunt-

ing several months for a hired man who un-

derstood care of poultry. As for poultry professors and specialists there are plenty to apply for such positions, but almost none

who are equal to modern requirements in

A Champion Young Holstein.

pounds butter in seven days, equivalent to

35.56 pounds at full age.

This record has never been equaled by a

heifer in her class; 4891 pounds milk in sixty

consecutive days, 931 pounds in one day,

624 pounds 7 onnces in seven days. She

had her first calf at 1 year 9 months and 25

days, after which she gave 64 pounds 15

ounces of milk in a day; 13,616 pounds 11

ounces milk in one year. Notice her

economic test record with value of products

\$6.06, and a net profit of \$4.67. No record

yet reported equals these two amounts.—E

Eggs Still in Light Supply.

Eggs are a shade easier, but supplies are still light and must increase decidedly be-fore much of a drop can occur. Cold weather

in the producing regions checks production

Eggs have been imported from Europe

this season and sold at a profit for the first

time in ten or fifteen years. G: W. Martin

& Bro. brought over from Germany 4500 to five thousand cases, each containing 120 eggs. Besides paying the duty and freight,

about five cents a dozen, the importers are

said to have cleared from six to eight cents

In former years there were large importa-

tions of eggs from Canada and Europe.
The scarcity and high price of domestic eggs provided the opportunity of which the Harrison-street house took advantage. The

eggs were ordered, received and distributed

Irish Farm Life.

When the quality, not the quantity, of the land is considered, the sight of the boulder-

strewn fields, barren hillsides and wet morasses makes it easy to realize how few

best to promote industries, reclaim bogs and remove tenants from hopeless holdings.

H. Knapp.

and shipment.

inside of a month.

of a place in poultry work.

according to ability.

E. O. Dunbar, Or

H. O. White, Clifford.

short courses.

Truck Farming with Fertilizers

Most of our readers are familiar with the strawberry farming practiced by W. F. Allen of Maryland, through his annual announcement in our advertising columns of strawberry plants for sale. They may not know that his success is largely due to the use of fertilizers. He uses over 100 tons of fertilizer annually on his 210 acres of

Another Maryland grower, J. A. Davis, raises 100 acres of strawberries for market and realizes fancy prices. In ten years he has become a rich man on strawberries grown with artificial fertilizers only, while his neighbors who pursue the old method

are still struggling for an existence. Every intelligent potato grower now knows that the most profitable of these crops require the liberal use of fertilizers, but some truck farmers still oling to stable manure exclusively. We know one trucker, however, who used 250 tons of asparagus fertilizer last year, and 100 tons of commercial fertilizer for potatoes and cabbage.

Another successful trucker near Charleston uses 400 tons of fertilizer annually for potatoes, cabbage and strawberries. Equal success is r. ported by potato growers and others on Long Island and in New Jersey. The methods pursued by these men are clearly set forth in the fruit and truck pamphlets issued by the Mapes Co. From the Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., April 10, 1903.

Worth a Second Reading

Practice and science are profitably blended in these extremely valuable booklets. 'Fertilizer Farming Up to Date" is a review of practical experience covering twenty to twenty-five years of various soils with the use of only Mapes' complete manures without a pound of stable manure. Profits are reported by this method of farming from start to finish, while the record shows that these lands have steadily improved in fertility and in profit-producing power. No matter what kind of farming one may practice, the perus all of this book will be an eye-opener. Another entitled "Straw-berries on Light Soils" is an equally fascinating recital of the remarkable profits obtained by up-to-date methods in strawberry culture by many of the largest as well as smallest horticulturists throughout the Middle and Eastern States.

From the American Cultivator, Boston, Mass., March 28, 1903.

These pamphlets are a revelation in the successful and profitable fertilization of even the thinnest, lightest and poor soils from the state of abandonment up to the continuous profit of successful farming for years, with the constant improvement of the soil, showing that with the Mapes Manures good crops may be assured from the start, also with the land growing more fertile and more valuable year by year.

In sending for pamphlets, please state the crops in which you are particularly interested

THE MAPES FORMULA AND PERUVIAN GUANO CO. Branch, 242 State Street, Hartford Conn.

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E. O. Pratt, Clinton C. W. Lord & Son. Winchendor

C. W. Lord & Son, Winehendon Lamson & Trowbridge, Maribon Joseph Breck & S.ns. (Corpe Market street, Boston. Ross Brothers, Worcester. V. E. Moore, Springdeld. E. M. Ferry, Easthampton. Gifford & Co., Taunton.

quitting the country in despair, great tracts for a few red and fancy varieties, so large of good land have gone out of cultivation or No branch of agriculture offers a better opening for those whose tastes incline in there is a wide diversity of opinion as to good as a bank account.

that direction. The industry is certain to where the sovereign remedy lies, although increase very fast during the next ten almost everybody agrees about the urgent years or more, and many new developments may be expected. There will be plenty of necessity for it. One step in the right direction is to assist the peasant farmer in his buying and selland experts to farm helpers. Just now it is ing. When one cent will purchase an egg or two, and half a dozen cents a chicken, hard to secure competent men for any kind the little farmer's wife gets but a meagre reward tor her trudge with a heavy basket to fair or village store. The storekeeper is his great poultry department simply be-cause he could not find a man able to sucoften the "gombeen-man," who founds his fortune by his dealings, on ruinous terms, with his needy neighbors, and who, like cessfully manage it for him, although a good

salary was offered. Another man who has the city pawnbroker, acts as "an ill physi-

CHAMPION HOLSTEIN COW, KATY SPOFFORD CORONA.

fi'pence a pound is all he's givin', and makin' a compliment of that.' Light railways to carry off the poultry these lines. The young man or woman who and co-operative creameries that pay fairly

cian for ills." "It's a poor case entirely,

this disappointed market woman complains,

"to be killin' oneself churnin' butter when

Content with scanty and monotonous fare is a virtue which leans almost to a failing in Henry Glendinning of Manilla, Ont., stated Katy Spofford Corona owned by E. H. the Irish peasant. Should he be able to Knapp & Son, Fabius, N. Y. World's afford a bit of bacon along with his pota-champion official record at age of 3 years 1 toes, and to supplement his stirabout with a

better; but should such dainties be unat

tainable, well and good; he can do finely

without them, if that is all that ails him.

And he is always most hospitably ready to

share whatever he has with either friend or

Kennebec Farm Notes.

Yesterday was the first day for a month

if not for six weeks, when you could say the weather is moderating a little and

think we will have rain soon"; at least it

was the first day since sleighing began in

earnest when the snow would give a little

in the roads and melt upon the roofs. The

oldest inhabitant does not remember a

winter with so long a spell of extreme cold

weather. In a good many cellars around here potatoes have frozen and apples frosted. Cattle have not suffered much

ecause they are better protected than

formerly. It is rarely you see a barn now

Wells and springs are again rather low.

and some have to drive their cattle quite a

listance to water. The silo is coming into

favor and more will probably be built in

the near future. Corn is the only fodder

right time and put in as it should be, it

makes one of the best of feeds and saves

hay. The stock eat it greedily and need

but little or no grain ration with hay. This

is the third year we have run ours (built round o' two inch spruce, tongued and grooved and hooped with iron rods) and we like it. The cost of raising the corn and cut-

ting it for the silo is pretty heavy sometimes

stranger .- Youth's Companion.

Boyden Bros., Conway. J. F. Robinson & Co., Ware. Robert H. Clapp, Northampto C. E. Slate & Son, Greenfield. ohn Shes, 229 Lowell street, Lawrence William F. Fletcher, Southwick. Lyon Bros., Southampton. Charles F. Watts, Littleton Common. Lester R. Maynard, South Berlin.

Kennebec County, Me.

H. A. Keith, Sixteen Acres. W. F. Fillmore, Three Rivers. handlers of fruit in Liverpool tell me. A

Notes from Winter Fair.

good orchard well taken care of is almost as

The midwinter stock show held at Gueiph Ont., last month, was one of the most interesting and satisfactory functions that has transpired in stock circles for some time. The exhibits were better in many respects than those of last year. The entries in the beef-animal class and also in the dairy class were of better quality than those of former years. Colonel Ferguson of Pictston Hill, Perth, Scotland, who acted as chief judge of fat cattle, stated that the animals at Guelph were quite equal to those exhibited at Chicago, at the recent International Stock Show, where he had just been acting as

judge.
The exhibit of swine was stronger than last year, but that of sheep was not quite so well filled. However, one of the chief departments of the show, viz., the poultry department, was much better represented

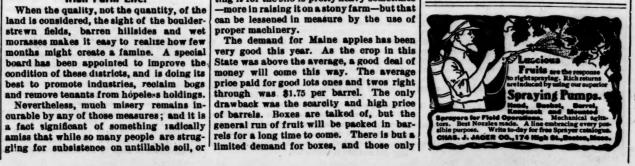
than previously. In the dairy department meeting Mr that the proper temperature at which to keep a dairy stable was 65° to 70°. Two valuable rations that he had used succes month and 6 days, 590.65 pounds milk, 26.02 griddlecake and a cup of tea, so much the fully were (1) corn ensilage forty pounds, five to forty pounds, clover hay ten pounds, oats with wheat, bran or oil cake eight or nine pounds. A properly balanced ration should stand about one part of protein to 54 parts carbohydrates. Plenty of fresh

water should be available at all times. Many matters were discussed in the fat stock meetings. One subject of interest beef market. Butchers and buyers are tired of big, coarse-boned animals, and always preferred well-rounded, smoothturned animals. The demand for "baby beef" is rapidly increasing, and if the farmer gives the matter sufficient thought, he will be convinced that this is the most profitable method of beef raising. The meat of a two-year-old animal, fed rapidly from birth, is much superior in quality and flavor to that of four and five-year-old

Much emphasis was placed on the neces sity of the farmer studying the demands of his market, and seeking to prepare his produce to fill such. Great opportunities of procuring such knowledge are provided him both by example and instruction through the medium of the midwinter stock fairs of Canada and United States, where he may see superior stock, and listen to lectures given by the foremost authorities of America. Guelph, Ont.

We have had the best results with our young chicks by feeding rolled oats. This is rather expensive if you feed the best quality of rolled oats, but nearly every grocer will have some damaged rolled oats (not se badly damaged that the chicks will not appreciate them) and they will make a very much better food for the young chicks.
They will appreciate them. I found that
out some years ago, and I now frequently take a handful of the rolled oats that are damaged and put it where the chicks can get it. You can get it reasonably if you can buy it at all.—A. V. Howie.

When the Editor read 10,000 Plants for 16c, he could hardly believe it, but upon second reading finds that the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., than whom there are no more reliable and extensive seed growers in the world, makes this offer. They send for 16c postpaid their big catalog and sufficient seed to grow 100c each of Cabbages. Onlons, Radishes, 200c each of Carrots' Celery, Lettuce and a bushel basket full of brilliant flowers, for 16c postage and this notice. iant flowers, for 16 Write them today.



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loward & Morrow, Pittsfield. C. F. Paige & Co., Athol. F. E. Mole, Adams. E. S. Ellis, East Longmeadow. J. A. Brewer, Great Barrington

Sunderland Onion and Fertilizer Co., South Deer-field, Sunderland, Whately and North Hatfield.

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and Horse Goods of every description.

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We carry a stock of single and double dump carts, farm and team wagons, and have the larg-est stock of harness of any concern in New England and sell at the lowest prices. Low down and regular end spring Boston style milk wagons. All correspondence cheerfully and promptly SCOTCH COWS AND HEIFERS

of good quality, in calf to one of the great Scotch sires of the period, and a few HIGH-CLASS BULLS

Shropshire Rams and Ewes of greatest individual merit and breeding for sale as usual. ASK FOR CATALOGUE.

Representative in America of ALFRED MANSELL & CO., College Hill, Shrewsbury, England ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario, Canada

FOR SALE

valuable rations that he had used successfully were (1) corn ensilage forty pounds, clover hay ten pounds, pea meal four pounds, bran four pounds. (2) Roots thirty-five to forty pounds, clover hay ten pounds. J. W. LEGGETT, Jacksonville, III.

MOORMAN & MILLER

WINCHESTER, IND.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped SHORT-HORNS.

Some nice young buils are now offered for sale Also females bred to such noted Scotch buils as Re-putation, Royal Hero and imp. Scotch Pine. Resi dence in town. Correspondence answered promptly Address as above.

Tamworths.

Big early lusty boars for cattle feeders, summer ligs in pairs not akin from large mature boars and lows weighing nearly half aton. SIMPSON & SONS, Palmer, Ill.

ELKHORN FARM. Poland-Chinas, Sho t-horns and Poultry. BARGAINS AT PRIVATE SALE.

10 yearling boars ready for service.
25 yearling and older sows, unbred or will be bred to choice boars for spring farrow.
50 choice spring pigs, either sex.
10 extra buil calves, i to 14 months old, and a few good cows and heifers sired by or bred to pure Scotch buils, all for sale at live and let live prices. Come and see my stock.
28 page catalogue free. Long distance [Bett Telephone. T. V. PURCELL, Polo, Ogle Co., III.

SHETLAND PONIES.

For sale from America's most famous here headed by PRINCE OF WALES, winner of twelve consecutive championships, assisted by the sensational pony Chestnut, Bunn's Trinket Baron Keithsburg, and other winners. Illustrated catalogue on application.

CHAS. E. BUNN, Peoria, III.

Queen Quality Herd of Registered We are offering well-bred early spring boars, che glits ready to breed, June pigs of good blood a breeding. Also some very fine August pigs, etil-sex. Everything with good color, good bone, lengt and strictly Queen Quality. RA R. JORDAN, Palestine, III

Walnut Grove Herd of Poland-Chinas-Pigs for sale at reasonable prices, sired by Ramey's L. & W. Perfection, J.'s Big Chief, L. & W. Perection, Top Chief's Best and out of sows that on producing winners.

J. M. RAMSEY, Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co., 111.

ELMWOOD. Home of Lella Pletertje. 7 hs. 5 os. butter in f days, A. R. O. Two Sons, two Daughters and many others, closely related to this great cow. Any animal in Herd for Sale. GEO. T. MCNEIL, Theresa, N. Y.

A Clever Rig

Attracts considerable attention, especially if everything is in keeping. A harness, a carl, whip, driver, and all must be quite like the grooming and attention shown to the horse. A horse to be lively, well and attractive must be properly fed. Glosserine will nourish his skin and produce soft, silky hair. Per= fectly harmless. Article of unquestionable value. Found in the best stables. Printed matter if you want it. Price \$2. delivered.

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